Social Conditions, Improvement of—1932

Alabama

WORKERS UNITE WITH RED CROSS IN DRIVE AGAINST DISEASE IN STORM CENTER

Courier 5-2-32 Tuskegee Institute

Aim to Curb Ravages Of Illness and Pestilence In Wake Of Dixie Tornado.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Mar. 31—(ANP)—Under the direction of Dr. William DeKleine, medical director of the American Red Cross, who arrived here early Wednesday morning, strenuous effort is being made to curb the ravages of disease and pestilence that have followed in the wake of the tornado that wrecked entire cities in this State, took a toll of hundreds of lives, made thousands homeless and left in its wake much suffering.

To realize the suffering that has been caused by the twisters that struck various sections of this and other southern states, it is but necessary to visit the tornado-torn sections and view the wreckage of human life and property that resulted therefrom. Entire streets, that one time were an example of scenic beauty with beautiful homes are now dump piles. Hundreds of men, women and children were killed and anxious parents and relatives are yet searching the ruins for the loved ones and at the same time hoping for the best.

107 Negroes Are Killed

Of the 300 known dead 107 are Negroes, according to the last check-up. In many cases entire families were wiped out and in others one or two were miraculously saved while the remainder went to their death. Following closely in the wake of the tornado was a cold wave that has added to hardships of those who were rendered homeless by the devasting winds. Disease is rampant and every effort is being made to curtail the ravages of disease that are now so prevalent.

The American Red Cross, together with various chapters of the American Legion and other civic bodies, is doing yeomen service and in doing so no color line is shown. A sufferer is a sufferer and it is the purpose of these organizations to help those in need of help.

The list of dead to-date is as follows:

Northport, Ala.—Prof. V. E. Mathews, Prof. J. E. Anderson, Robert Rogers, Sophronia Rogers, Verdie Floyd, Mrs. Mary Hike and daughter, Anderson Williams, Steve Gore, Lucy Ware, Mrs. Mattie Rogers, William Crummie, O. C. Watr, Mrs. Sarah Washington, Dave Hill, John Fulgham and three unidentified men.

Columbiana, Ala.—Charles Nelson, Ed. Irving and wife, Jesse Hancock, Willie Pruitt and one unidentified man.

Marion, Ala. — Kohn Lee, Mrs. Nancy Mitchell, Sam Lee, Hattie Steadman, Joe Boyd, John Coree and son, Hezekiah Johnson, his wife and five children, and one unidentified woman.

Linden, Ala. — Two unidentified women and two unidentified men.

Demopolis, Ala.—Mrs. Mattie Williams, Reta Winn and Mrs. Rosa Neal.

Faunsdale, Ala. — 19 unidentified men and women.

Sylacauga, Ala. — 10 unidentified men and women.

Bethel Church, Ala.—Five victims unidentified.

Randolph, Ala.—Mary Washington

NEGRO FARMERS GIVEN SEEDS BY RED CROSS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 4.—Five hundred packages of garden seed have recently been distributed by the Tuskegee Institute Red Cross headquarters and have proved of inestimable help to the negro farmers who are unable to buy seed and to whom advances have not been made by land owners. The result of the 1931 spring seed distribution was that many families had some garden products to carry them well through the winter.

OPENING OF CAMP MARGARET M. WASHINGTON

Reporter

Now that school is out the children are looking forward to the opening of Camp Margaret M. Washington June 6. From the plans set forth by the camp director, Mrs. Pauline Fletcher, this promises to be the biggest and best camp season. 6-4-32

The Hi Y Boys will open the camp the first week, following them will come the Boys' Band from St. Marks' School. The camp director is asking that the first group of girls, sponsored by the various schools will meet at Industrial High School June 20th, time enough to leave promptly at 10:00 A. M. After this date the girls will leave from Lincoln School on their scheduled days at 10:00 A. M. These schedules can be obtained from the various schools.

The official staff is composed of Dorothy Lawrence, art and craft work; Miss Minnie Finley, athletic director; Miss Marjorie Brown, hygiene and sanitation; Miss Frankie Stewart, camp registrar; Miss Nora Martin, camp manager; Mrs. Pauline B. Fletcher, camp director.

Governor Named Absolute Arbiter Of Spending Millions In Relief Bill

Montgomery Advertiser 6-12-32

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11—(Special)—Under the terms of the Senate relief bill which must be accepted by the House before becoming a law, the Governor of Alabam will have the authority to expend the $6,300,000 allotted to Alabama by distributing it to any community chest, Associated Charity, Red Cross unit or other relief agency and to organizations engaged in placing persons on farms or for State public works to give employment to people. The national Government will have no supervision over the expenditures and the money can be secured by proper certificate from the Governor requesting it.

This is the broad construction of the Democratic relief bill which was passed by the Senate after liberalizing amendments which take care of situations such as exist in Alabama, according to interpretation by Senator John H. Bankhead and other members of the Senate.

Senator Bankhead offered an amendment which would have made it clear that funds received by a State might be devoted to placing persons on farms where they might raise their own food but this was defeated after assurance by Senator Wagner, of New York, author of the bill, and Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, Democratic floor leader, that the language is sufficiently broad to take care of this movement without a specific amendment to that end.

The bill is liberal in terms in that it specifically provides for loans or advance to States regardless of the fact they may have borrowed up to their Constitutional limitations by bonds or notes. No action by legislature is resuired; all that is needed is a certificate by the Governor that a need exists for the States proportion of the money, whereupon the Governor may merely exchange a receipt for the money which must be paid over, with in 10 days by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The State may, within two years, arrange to repay the money as a loan or it may consider it an advance and have it detucted, one fifth each year from future Federal appropriations for Federal-aid highway work beginning in the fiscal year 1935. Interest at 5 per cent will be charged against all loans or advances.

The money is not to be considered as other funds in the State Treasury, so that action of the Legislature is not needed to check out the fund after it has been received by the Governor. No accounting is to be made to the Federal Government for the expenditure.

The Governor may distribute this money to any community chest, Associated Charity, Red Cross unit, or other relief agency within the State, including organizations to place destitute persons on farms; or he may expend it for public works within the State to give employment.

Senator Bankhead said Saturday he was well satisfied with the final form of the Senate measure. He is confident, he said, that all conditions existing in Alabama will be met by the terms or the measure.

The Senate bill provides a total fund of 300,000,000 through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to be obtained by sale of its debenture so that there will be no drain on the Treasury, the fund to be distributed among the States according to proportion of their populations of the total population of the United States, based on the 1930 census.

This, in substance, was the original Democratic proposal made in January which the Senate defeated when a fight was made against the LaFollette-Costigan relief bill. Tis proposal places the control of the funds in the hands of State and authorities rather than in a bureau of the Federal Government where the LaFollette-Costigan bill would have placed the money.

Representative Lister Hill said today that the Garner Bill passed by the House Tuesday, opens the door for hard-pressed school authorities to secure loans to pay back salaries owed to teachers, if finally enacted. It would provide a means of borrowing by State and local boards, the second district members said. Alabama has 12,450 teachers who are owed some part of salaries for this year and last. In one county of the State from last July to last May teachers are said to have received on the average only $3 per month in cash.

Efforts will be made to bring final enactment the best features of both the Wagner and the Garner bills.

Southern Workers Push Fight for Relief; Against Jim-Crowism

Daily Worker 8-15-32

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 10.—Following up the Aug. 1 anti-war demonstration, 50 white workers demonstrated in Stockhams Park against the starvation diet hand-outs of the Red Cross and prepared plans for a Solidarity March on the Red Cross branch to present the demands of the impoverished unemployed white and Negro workers.

Two days later, 100 workers attended another protest meeting in the park in defiance of threats by the Red Cross to cut off the present meager handouts if they joined the demonstration. A representative of the Unemployed Council spoke for an hour and then called for the election of a committee to present the demands on the Red Cross. At this point the police arrived and with the aid of neighborhood gangsters broke up the meeting.

All over the working-class neighborhoods of E. Birmingham, the workers, both Negro and white, are discussing the meeting and organizing protests against the police thugs and their gangster allies. The white workers are rallying to the program of the Unemployed Council for a militant fight against Jim Crowism and other forms of Negro oppression. The council is issuing 5,000 leaflets

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER

DEC 14 1932

Figuring On Families

Statistics have been enthroned in the United States in particular and the world in general for the last few years especially, and doubtless the compilation of such figures and the elaborate conclusions drawn from them are worth while in certain cases. At the risk of being judged guilty of lese-majesty, however, there are some of us rash enough to wonder what profit arises from some of the complicated calculations engaged in by governmental agencies in this county. A case in point appears to be the vast and laborious calculation regarding the number of families in the United States and the number of individuals in each group. A touch of high comedy, not to say expensive, was added by the fact that moguls of figures insisted on census takers finding out how many family groups owned radio sets. At the expense of 29,980,146 questions, not counting any times the interrogator had to repeat, the American people now know that only 5.4 per cent of the families in Mississippi own radio sets and that 63.3 per cent of those in New Jersey are so equipped. The moral probably is to move to Mississippi if you hate crooners.

Not content with knowing that the United States had 29,980,146 families in 1930 and that the average population per family was 4.1, the demon statisticians of the Department of Commerce whirled in to see how many persons were in the families divided into native-born whites, foreign-born whites, Negroes, etc., etc. A family under the terms of this erudite study was considered to be made up of the number of persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption to the head of a household and living together. Servants and boarders were excluded. They emerged with the report that foreign families are much larger than native families, that farming-rural families are much larger than urban and with a good many other things of similar nature. It may be presumed that all this kind of thing is valuable for somebody, but at first guess it might be hard to say for whom.—Nashville Banner.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1932

Arkansas.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.
COMMERCIAL

DEC 16 1932

THE ONE PER CENT PLAN

A relief worker in Pine Bluff predicted today that unless help is made available at once there will be death from exposure and starvation. That's a rather big dish of gloom to hand out on a day like this. But it should be emphatic enough to make us realize that we have a grave situation in Pine Bluff.

Children are calling up the headquarters of the Citizens Relief Committee, asking to speak to Santa Claus. A Negro woman burned up two chairs and her biscuit board before the committee could get wood to her.

There are hundreds of persons right here in Pine Bluff who are actually hungry . . . and the two real winter months are still ahead of us.

R. F. C. money has helped to relieve much distress. But R. F. C. money must be given only to those who are able to work. The only money available to feed the sick and helpless is derived from the one-percent plan, inaugurated here last year. This plan, ninety percent of every dollar goes to help those who need it.

Funds derived from the one-percent plan have fallen off considerably this winter. Fewer firms have contributed to the plan, and the funds are running low.

Under this plan, a certain amount of money is available each month, and those who distribute it can count on so much. In that way, permanent relief is provided.

The Citizens Relief Committee is asking that more firms join the plan. We offer this plan as the most practical. One percent of any man's salary will not hurt him. It will not force him to deny himself one single thing.

The money collected under this plan goes to deserving Pine Bluff people . . . people who heretofore have been self-sustaining, people who have been hard-working citizens until they were forced into idleness by losing their jobs or from sickness.

One percent is a small amount of money to contribute, but when enough people join the plan it helps to keep your neighbor, or a friend, whom you may not suspect of being in difficulty, going.

Call E. T. Miller and join today. It'll make you sleep better tonight.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1932

Association for the Advancement of N

GROUP TO STUDY TREND OF NEGRO

Arkansas

Return of Many to Rural Life Inspires Parley at Gay Head, Mass.

A three-day conference to discuss the Negro's status in the present economic and social changes will open Saturday on the site of the summer school of the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life at Gay Head, Mass., near Cape Cod.

The secretary of the conference, James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the New York Urban League, stated yesterday that the discussions will be informal, on the beach and before the camp fire, with no set speeches. The conference was inspired by authoritative reports that Negroes are deserting the towns and cities for the farms.

Among those who are planning to attend are: Professor Gordon B. Hancock of Virginia University, who will open the discussion on the economic phase of the subject; Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, who will talk on "Education Trends." Dr. Z. T. Hubert, former president of Langston University and field secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life, will discuss racial possibilities along agricultural lines. Others who are planning to attend include: Bishop Wilbur K. Kirkfield; Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield of the National Country Life Association; Dr. B. F. Hubert, president of Georgia State College, and Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Conkling Bruce, resident managers of the Paul Lawrence Dunbar Apartments.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1932

California.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.
SUN

DEC 19 1932

NEGROES COMPLAIN ABOUT TREATMENT

Negroes of San Diego county are not satisfied with the way indigent members of the race are treated when they apply for unemployment relief, according to a communication received by the board of supervisors today.

The communication was signed by W. C. Freeman, president of the Progressive Political club.

Freeman asked that a Negro welfare worker be named to handle cases of Negro indigents. The matter was referred to the county welfare commission.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1932

Colorado Governor Invites Colored Pepple to Conference

Plain Dealer

Canon City, Colo., Jan. 22.—(ANP)—Among the delegates invited by Governor Wm. H. Adams to attend the Colorado-White House Conference on Child Health were Mrs. D. J. Marsh, Mrs. Mary Holliday, Mrs. H. H. Haley and Mrs. A. B. Townsend, all of Canon City.

Denver Pioneer Tells of Jim-Crowism in Hunger City

Daily Worker 8-24-32

By EUGENE LANG (Aged 11)
"Always Ready" News Reporter

DENVER, Col.—Conditions for workers and their children are not an better in Denver than any place else. New York, N.Y.

One time when I went downtown with my Dad I was sitting in th car, when two boys came along and said, "Give us some." "Give yo what?" I asked. They pointed to some stale watermelon that my Dad ha found in an alley and was taking home to the chickens. Then they went over and grabbed a piece of the watermelon that was dirty and that we had stepped on, and ran away eating it.

Every morning the unemployed workers run out to the alleys and wait for the garbage wagon. When it comes along, they all hop on and get the things off and take them home and eat them. Some people eat the food right there. During the day workers and their children go through the alleys hunting for things they might be able to eat or use.

Wage Cuts.

The workers who are working have almost as hard times getting a living as the unemployed workers. They get speed-ups and wage-cuts in the factories and hundreds are laid off every day. The railroad workers are working only part-time, sometimes only two or three days a month.

The packing house workers recently received a 10 percent wage cut.

Workers' families are broken up by capitalism. In one case the workers' family was evicted because they were unemployed and could not pay rent. The children were sent to an orphans' home. The mother was sent to a hotel where women live, and the father has to work for the mayor's relief committee and eat at the city mission.

Jim-Crowism

Negro children don't have the same rights in Denver that the white children have. They can go to the same schools that the white children go to, but the teachers tell the white children not to play with the black children. There are several new- swimming p Denver, but the Negro childr r cannot swim at all in th only on certain days. The biggest beaches Berkeley Park Washington Park are closed to I es at all times. Two Mexican ys went out to a lake swimming and forgot their bathing suits. ey went over to a stand where they were loaning bathing suits to the children, but they would not loan the two boys any because they were Mexicans.

Child Labor.

When workers are thrown out o work, their children have to go ou and hunt jobs. Some children go ou and sell papers and magazines, and others work in factories and on farms.. The children are smaller than the other workers, so the bosses do not pay them as much as they do the parents.

There are 40,000 unemployed in Denver.

I am a Pioneer to fight these rotten conditions that the workers and their children have to live under. I am going to try hard to win over other children to join the Pioneers so we can go out and fight for the things the children have in the Soviet Union. I am "always ready."

* * *

"Always Ready" News Service is the national press organization of workers' kids to furnish news particularly on children to the working class press. Address ARN—35 East 12th Street, New York, N. Y.

* * *

Ed. Note.—Since the writing of this article the Young Pioneers and other working-class organizations have led a militant struggle against the Jim-Crow practices mentioned.

Social Conditions, Improvement 4-1932

WILMINGTON, DEL.
NEWS

FEB 12 1932

COLORED PEOPLE ALERT

OUR colored people, who are an important factor in the community, deserve congratulations for their determination to care for the needy of their race.

The Colored Uplift and Relief Association of Delaware has been formed for that purpose. The Rev. D. F. Ray is president.

In a statement he declared that the association desired to show its appreciation of help given the needy colored people by the Associated Charities, now called the family Society, and other organizations.

The association aims to have the colored people do something to help themselves. He realizes also that they need outside help. And some of their wants are of the simplest kind, such as clothing and shoes. It is all a commendable move on the part of this organization of colored people. And it will not lessen the help they will get, and should get, from outside sources. The general relief organization makes no distinction in the class of citizens.

POOR TRUSTEE IN DEL.

ROLAND MILBURN APPOINTED A STATE TRUSTEE OF THE POOR

Washington, D. C., April 29, 1932.—Roland Milburn, graduate pharmacist of Howard University, was recently appointed one of the twelve trustees for the poor in the state of Delaware. This is regarded as one of the most important positions ever given the race in that state.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1932

HUNGRY OF 2 RACES FED BY WASH. CHURCH

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va

More Than 500 Men Share Meals

2-13-32

WASHINGTON— (ANP) —Five hundred men, nearly half of whom were white, shared a meal provided by the congregation of the Metropolitan A. M. E. church as the contribution of the members in helping to relieve the distress caused by unemployment. The Rev. William H. Thomas is pastor of the church.

The practice of serving a meal a week, each Friday afternoon, was begun January 8. The number of "boarders" has doubled. The first week there were 206 men, 49 of whom were white. The second week there were 159 men, 54 of whom were white. The third week 262 appeared with 121 white.

BETTER HOMES WEEK TO BEGIN ON SUNDAY

Journal and Guide

Improvement At Low Cost Is Purpose

4-23-32

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Important changes have been noted in the homes in this country during the past few years—particularly the homes of families of modest means. Hitherto a stranger to anything that smacked of architectural design, the small home is becoming the subject of study among leading architects and gradually attractive small homes are replacing the ugly box-like affairs which grew with such rapidy that whole communities of poorly planned houses are not uncommon.

Norfolk, Va

Much of this change has come about through a concerted educational movement sponsored by President Hoover through the organization known as Better Homes in America.

Added impetus was given to this drive against unattractive and inconvenient houses through the Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership which President Hoover called in December, when nearly four thousand of the country's leaders in the fields of housing and homemaking came together to consider and devise ways of bringing homes of all citizens to at least minimum standards of safety, comfort, convenience and beauty.

Purpose of Movement

Headed by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur as president, and directed by Dr. James Ford, Better Homes in America has for the past nine years been engaged in a program of education designed not only to raise the architectural standards of the small home, but to lighten the burdens of the homemaker through the use of equipment and methods which have been thoroughly tested and approved.

Committed to a program of home improvement at low cost, groups of citizens in more than eight thousand communities are lending their efforts toward the relief of unemployment. Homes which have been neglected are being reconditioned, old houses modernized, premises cleaned and grounds planted, thereby providing work for thousands of men and women.

Observance Begins Sunday

Better Homes Week, which will be observed April 24 to May 1, will be a period of general checking up and householders are being urged to take steps now to have premises and houses in order by that time. In some communities this week will be observed by meetings in which the value of conserving the physical house as well as the spiritual values of the home will be stressed. In others it will mark the launching of a drive to bring the homes up to standard.

Better Homes in America, which is a non-commercial organization, offers a definite, well-arranged program to be carried on throughout the year by women's clubs, parent-teacher associations, civic groups, schools and colleges, and individuals. Its headquarters are in Washington, D. C., where research is carried on and from which information is disseminated and direction is given. The work is carried on through women appointed by the national office. The general program is adapted to local needs through a state committee, which also assists in the selection of local chairmen.

The Housing of Negroes in Washington, D. C.

Reviewed by CLARA BURRILL BRUCE

Journal and News

"Bad housing conditions among any group are a menace to the whole community. Disease germs, whether in the field of physical, moral or social health, know no social barriers."

5-18-32

The results of a careful and thorough two-year investigation of the living conditions of the Negroes in the capital city of the United States, are set forth in this book.*

This study, made under the auspices of the International Committee of the Washington Federation of Churches, by William Henry Jones, formerly Professor and Head of the Department of Sociology in Howard University, is the best thing that has thus far been done in this field. The example should be emulated.

In northwest and southwest Washington and in Georgetown a house-to-house canvass was conducted covering practically every street in which persons of color live. Data were reported from 6,841 homes, although at least 1,000 more were visited. But the final conclusions are based on a study in most instances of from 3,500 to 5,500 schedules covering the various sections of the city. This house-to-house canvass was importantly supplemented by Professor Jones's personal observations and innumerable conferences.

For more than 60 years the distinctive feature of the housing problem in Washington has been the inhabited alleys. In these probably 100,000 people have lived. From 1872 to 1890 the total alley population is estimated to have been 25,000; in 1897 it was 19,000, of whom 14,250 were Negroes. The total alley population dropped in 1913 to 11,326, of whom over 10,000 were Negroes. It rose again in 1925 according to police census to over 13,000—all but 331 of whom were Negroes. In 1927 the total alley population was but 9,000.

Professor Jones shows in great detail the bad effects of alley life upon both white and colored people. Thus, in the matter of mortality from tuberculosis the white population shows a rate of 186.5 per 100,000 in the alleys, as contrasted with 121.2 in the streets; whereas, the Negro death rate in the alleys was 621.3 per 100,000, as contrasted with 433.7 in the streets. In matters of health, crime, and general efficiency, the devastating effects of the alley environment are very convincingly set forth.

On the basis of this study the recommendation is made to the Congress of the United States to enact such legislation as will eliminate the inhabited alleys from the Nation's capital, turning the larger ones into minor streets and parking places and demolishing the houses in the alleys be *not* turned into playgrounds, because playgrounds should always be open to public view. Curiously enough, it was the deep blocks that the French engineer L'Enfant provided for the District of Columbia that made possible the utilization of the block interiors for residential purposes. The tragic delay in clearing up the alleys has undoubtedly been due to the fact that the investment yielded enormous returns to a few investors.

The study urges a modernized health department for the District of Columbia with a Housing Bureau. It discusses in great detail how the lack of housing facilities in the sections occupied by Negroes at any particular time leads to the so-called "invasion" of sections hitherto occupied entirely by whites. The movement is not at all to acquire white neighbors, but simply to secure better housing facilities. The whites affected resent such invasions bitterly. Public opinion frowns upon their remaining in neighborhoods where Negroes live. So the whites are constrained to sell their homes for what they can get and move elsewhere. Professor Jones points out, however, that financially the loss is borne not, as is so often alleged, by the whites who sell to Negroes but by the Negro owners, when banks, trust companies, and insurance companies mark down values because of the restricted market and the present lack of confidence in Negro realty.

He refers to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Curtis case as "the most damaging ruling against the freedom of Negro expansion in American cities that has ever been announced"—and his language is not extravagant. The court refused to review a decision of the lower courts sustaining a covenant among property owners "that no part of the land . . . shall ever be used or occupied or sold, conveyed, leased, rented, or given to Negroes or persons of the Negro race or blood." The study shows convincingly that the effect of these covenants is most unfortunate financially to the owners and their successors, because of the unpredictable shifts in residence of the racial groups of the city.

At the time of the Curtis case, six or seven houses in the neighborhood in which the house at issue was located, were occupied by persons of color. But, a tidal movement had set in. Despite the covenant and the court decision, the very house upon which the litigation focussed is now occupied by colored people. Indeed, today, the neighborhood is 100% colored. Mrs. Parthington hasn't yet learned to sweep back a tidal population movement with the broom of litigation.

Backward social vision still runs with "covenants running with the land" and *Stare Decisis* still holds the whip hand over much of our judicial legislation.

While rents in the District of Columbia outside of the inhabited alleys are not especially high for Negroes, they are compelled to pay exorbitant prices when they purchase homes. Nevertheless, 46.5% of the 5,450 homes studied were owned or being purchased by the Negro occupants, a very creditable showing. Since 1920, apartment houses for Negroes have become more and more important. Nevertheless, the largest number of apartments in any one of these houses Professor Jones reports to have been only 40. Cooperative apartments have been started in a small way and—though in the hands of commercial realtors—appear to have proved fairly successful.

The importance of this study is that it is based upon an actual house-to-house canvass of a large number of Negro homes. The study is factual, no attempt whatever being made to develop propaganda.

The book would have been improved by more and very much better photographs of the actual houses of the District of Columbia Negro community, as well as by as complete tabular statistical statements as possible of the white and Negro population of Washington from the year 1800 onward, and of the white and Negro alley population since the earliest records.

Moreover, while a 5-type classification of houses is an improvement upon the Chicago Commission classification, it could with a little ingenuity be rendered much more clear, definite and serviceable for the purposes of such a study. Since a volume of this kind is intended for wide circulation among laymen, the use of such terms as "ecology," "acculturation," and even *"mores"* seems unfortunate.

Racial attitudes being what they are today, a study of this kind can, of course, best be made by a trained Negro scholar like William Henry Jones. His selection by the interracial committee may have been an act of faith, but their faith has been fully justified by his works. Chairman Anson Phelps Stokes of the Committee and his associates have rendered an important public service in making this study possible.

—*Housing*

Social Science Conference at Howard Univ.

Courier Journal and News
Louisville, Ky

4-28-32

WASHINGTON, D. C. Apr. 25—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis, and Dr. Raymond L. Buell director of the American Foreign Policy Association, will be guest speakers at the Intercollegiate Social Science conference to be held at Howard university April 29-30, under the auspices of the Economics and Political Science clubs, and the Historical Society

of the university.

The general theme of the conference will be "Facing Current Conflicts in American Life," subdivided into "Conflicts between Negro and white laborers." "Conflicts between Negro and white voters," and "Communities of Interests."

President Mordecai W. Johnson, of the university, will welcome the conference at noon of Friday, April 29, with the morning and afternoon sessions devoted to student papers and and discussions.

The evening session will be addressed by Dr. Abram L. Harris head of the department of economics, and co-author of the book, "The Black Worker," one of the ten best sellers for the year, published by the Columbia University Press.

Addresses will be delivered by Dr. Charles H. Wesley, head of the department of history, and Emmett E. Dorsey, of the faculty of political science.

RENTS ARE TOO HIGH. Any reduction to be enforced by law should be based on the rents formerly charged to whites and not on the increased rents charged our people. Any landlord could well afford a 20 per cent cut on this colored tenant after he has just raised the rent formerly charged whites 30 per cent and more. These high rents to our people necessitate crowding in homes, creating a very unhealthy condition under which to live, cuts down the buying power for the comforts and necessities of life, therefore impeding the return of business prosperity.

RENTS ARE TOO HIGH

Tribune Washington D.C.

Always alert to advance and protect the interest of our readers, the WASHINGTON TRIBUNE in an issue some weeks ago called attention to the fact that notwithstanding all other of the necessities of life had dropped in cost to meet the drop in wages and employment—rents have not. Closely behind our editorial came a movement by one or more of the dailies advocating the revival of the rent commission to correct this condition. Congress then gave serious consideration, as a result of which facts and arguments flowed in from both sides. Real estate barons deny the fact that rents are too high. On the other hand, on the floor of the Senate, Senator Burton A. Wheeler (Dem.) of Montana, said, "While other prices have fallen, the cost of housing has not. It must come down immediately." Senator Wheeler further stated: "We talk about racketeering by bootleggers and others throughout the country. But right under the shadow of the dome of the Capitol a more evil form of racketeering has been engaged in by some real estate promoters. Some of them may not be as culpable as Pitts but they are unquestionably guilty."

7/8/32

The TRIBUNE and its readers know that apartments in this city advance the rent on our tenants the very day the others move out. Our people have therefore been the greatest sufferers of this form of racketeering. The TRIBUNE urges all its readers to immediately give us any facts as to these increased rents—from one race to another—to keep in the fight for a general rent reduction in this city. Our people are the poorest paid workers and the highest paying renters.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1932

Frazier Gives Analysis Of Chicago Negro Family

Amsterdam News 2-3-32
New York N.Y.

WHEN the Negro is singing about wanting to go back to Mammy, or his "chillun" or his buddies or his "Lawd," he is expressing his disillusionment with the wandering life and his yearning for the home ties that were destroyed by the first emancipation in 1861, and the second—the World War—says E. Franklin Frazier, whose study, "The Negro Family in Chicago," has just been published by the University of Chicago Press. Mr. Frazier is professor of sociology at Fisk the "blues," Professor Frazier says, is now bringing organization into Negro life through the wider education of colored people and their growing racial pride.

Slavery in America, on the whole, had a stabilizing effect on the Negro family, Professor Frazier thinks, both because parents and children were held together as an economic unit (in the majority of cases) and by the control of their little community, and also by the force of example of the white families with whom they lived in close contact. Emancipation, he declares, completely disorganized Negro family life. Intoxicated with the idea of freedom, the Negro shook off all loose family ties and became a homeless wanderer, drifting to the cities.

The World War, depleting the ranks of white male workers, brought a heavy demand for cheap labor in northern cities, and vast hordes of blacks poured in from the South. More than 50,000 came to Chicago alone during the war years, Professor Frazier's statistics show, overcrowding the Black Belt and demoralizing Negro life. Most of the emigrants then, as now, settled in the district nearest the Loop where rents are cheapest, and either became submerged in their extreme poverty and vicious environment, or as their economic condition improved started moving out to the South Side.

Professor Frazier quotes one Negro physician as saying it took him forty years to get from Dearborn street to Grand boulevard. The Colonel's Lady and Judy O'Grady may be sisters under their white skin, but the Twelfth street Negro and the Sixty-seventh street Negro of Chicago admit only a distant relationship in color, and less kinship underneath, according to Mr. Frazier, who says that approximately 20 per cent of the Negro population in the zone nearest the Loop are mulattoes as compared to more than 50 per cent mulattoes in Woodlawn.

In making his study, Professor Frazier divided the Chicago Black Belt into seven zones. Zone I takes in Twelfth to Twenty-second street. Moving southward each ten blocks or less, Zone VII comprises Sixty-third street to Seventy-first street.

The popular impression of the Negro as a group characterized by the common attributes of loose family ties, sexual irregularity, excessive vice and low standards of living is in error, Professor Frazier says, the variation in these traits being geographical, not racial, and as great for the white group as the black group.

Arrests for Negro juvenile delinquency in a given year showed the startling contrast of 42.8 per cent in Zone I to only 1.4 per cent in Zone VII; the percentage of adult males in the Cook county jail for one given year was 9.4 for Zone I, and only 1.2 per cent for Zone VII; the percentage of unmarried mothers in Zone I was 2.3 per cent, while in the Woodlawn section it was only 2-10 of 1 per cent. While there is no record of a single Negro family owning its home in Zone I, more than 30 per cent of the Negro families in Zone VII own their homes.

Thirty per cent of the Negro residents of Zone VII are of the professional class, or are in public service, clerical and trade occupations, Mr. Frazier finds, while in Zone I approximately 90 per cent of the Negroes are in domestic service or are laborers. This varying economic status is reflected in the comparison in charity cases, ranging from 8 per cent for Zone I to only 1.1 per cent for Zone VII. In the Woodlawn district three-fourths of the Negro men are married, only 34.5 of the women are employed and only 1 out of 100 adults is divorced.

The occupational renaissance for Chicago Negroes began about 1905, Professor Frazier says. Before that time the Pullman porters were leaders in Negro life, both commercially and socially. In the last thirty-eight years the roster of five Negro physicians has grown to more than 250, and there has been a similar development in other professions, in real estate, banking, newspapers, insurance, manufacturing, music, and other commercial lines. Economic stability has brought moral stability, and the better educated and better-class Negro of today reflects the same home life and sex standards of white Americans of similar economic, educational and social strata, according to Professor Frazier. Chicago now has a Negro population of 233,903, according to 1930 figures, four-fifths of which were born in the South. His book analyzes the effect of the urbanization of the Negro in his transition from the southern plantation to the [illegible] processes of change from slavery to freedom.

Mr. Frazier took his degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Chicago in 1931, and his book is one of the "University of Chicago Sociological Series." He formerly taught at Tuskegee Institute and Morehouse College, Atlanta.

WHITE FAMILY SIZE LARGER THAN NEGRO

Montgomery

Half Of Families In Alabama Have No Children Under Age Of 10 Years

ala

By RUSSELL KENT
Advertiser Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 26.—White families in Alabama average larger than negro families and farm families are larger than urban families, according to Census Bureau statistics made public Monday.

3-27-32

Nearly half of the families in the State when the census was taken in 1930 had no children under 10 years of age, the data shows.

More than half of the Alabama families had only one member with a gainful occupation.

The family, as defined for these tabulations, consists of a group of persons related by blood or by marriage or adoption, who live together as one household. A person living alone in a separate house or apartment is counted as a one-person family. In ascertaining the number of persons in the family as a basis for the classification by size, lodgers, resident servants, guests, and foster children or wards who may have been enumerated with the family are excluded.

Of the 591,625 families in Alabama, 35,451, or 6.0 per cent, comprised one person only; 117,602, or 19.9 per cent, comprised two persons; 112,515, or 19.0 per cent, three persons; 96,666, or 16.3 per cent, four persons; 75,030, or 12.7 per cent, five persons; 54,942, or 9.3 per cent, six persons; 38,664, or 6.5 per cent, seven persons, and 60,755, or 10.3 per cent, eight persons or more.

The modern size of family for the State as a whole was 3.81; for the native white families, 4.06; for the foreign-born white families, 3.65; and for the negro families, 3.33. The medium size of urban families was 3.33; of rural farm families, 4.37; and of rural-non-farm families, 3.52.

Of the whole number of families in the State, 239,855, or 49.0 per cent, reported no children under 10 years old; 121,620, or 20.6 per cent, had one child under ten; 83,830, or 14.2 per cent, had two children under 10; and 96,320, or 16.3 per cent, had three or more.

A considerable majority of the families in the State, 352,338, or 59.6 per cent, report only one member having a gainful occupation; 133,136, or 22.5 per cent, report two gainful workers; 86,581, or 14.6 per cent, report three or more gainful workers; and for 3.3 per cent no gainful workers were returned, these being for the most part the families of widows or of elderly persons.

Families reporting lodgers numbered 48,215, or 8.3 per cent of all families. Of these, 32,316 reported only one lodger; 9,687 reported two lodgers; and 7,212 reported 3 or more lodgers. (Households in which there were more than 10 lodgers were counted as boarding or lodging houses and excluded from this tabulation of private families).

DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER

APR 2 4 1932

AVERAGE RENT LISTED AT $22

Buel Williamson Releases Figures.

BY ROBERT CRON.
Register Commercial Editor.

The median value of owned nonfarm homes in Iowa is $3,657, according to figures released Saturday by Buel Williamson, head of the Des Moines United States department of commerce office.

The figure quoted above includes only owned homes not located on farms, and excludes institutions, hotels, boarding houses and similar living quarters previously counted in tabulations by the department of commerce.

The median monthly rental of rented nonfarm homes in the state is $22, Mr. Williamson reported. There are 233,509 owned nonfarm homes and 172,445 rented nonfarm homes in the state, according to the report.

Of the owned nonfarm homes in Iowa, 53,141, or 22.8 per cent, are valued at less than $2,000; 38,906, or 16.7 per cent between $2,000 and $3,000; and 67,430, or 28.9 per cent, between $3,000 and $5,000.

Nonfarm homes owned valued between $5,000 and $7,500 number 47,137, or 20.2 per cent of the total, while nonfarm homes owned valued at more than $7,500 number 21,813, or 9.3 per cent of the total.

Of the 172,445 rented nonfarm homes, 45,680, or 26.5 per cent, reported a monthly rental under $15; 74,116, or 43.0 per cent, between $15 and $30; 38,521, or 22.3 per cent, between $30 and $50; and 10,193, or 5.9 per cent, $50 or more.

In addition to the nonfarm homes returned as owned and rented, there were in Iowa, 107,269 owned farm homes and 110,162 rented farm homes, with 6,666 farm homes and 5,653 nonfarm homes for which the tenure was not reported.

635,704 Families.

There are 635,704 private families in Iowa, and in addition, 1,180 quasi-family groups (institutions, hotels, etc.) which accounted for a population of 45,395. The average population per private family was 3.82.

Classified on the basis of the color and nativity of the head of the family, 547,258 families, or 86.1 per cent of the total number in the State, are native white; 82,870, or 13.0 per cent, are foreign-born white; 4,571, or seven-tenths of one per cent, were Negro; and 1,005 were of other races.

The total population of the state is 92.4 per cent native white, 6.7 per cent foreign-born white, and seven-tenths of one per cent Negro. The main reason why the percentage native white is higher in the population than in the number of families is that most of the children in the foreign-born white families, being born in this country, are native white.

Of the whole number of families, 340,778, or 53.6 per cent, own their homes; 282,607, or 44.5 per cent, are tenants; and for 12,319, or 1.9 per cent, no report has been made as to tenure. The percentage of all homes owned in 1920 was 56.7; in 1910, 57.2; and in 1900, 59.3. In urban territory, 54-2 per cent of the homes were owned; and in rural-nonfarm territory, 61.3 per cent; in rural-farm territory, 47.6 per cent.

Testimony of A Young Negro Mother

Daily Worker

BOSTON, Mass. — The following testimony was given by a young Negro mother at the open public Hunger Hearing held here to elect delegates to the Chil[illegible]'s Hunger March on Washington, November 24:

I was sick for two weeks. I could not do a thing in the house. I could hardly get along. I did not know what to do. It seems as though my head had completely gone. I did not know what to do. 22-32

I cannot afford a bottle of milk every day for my baby. I take a bottle of milk every other day. The child was so bad, I guess he must be tired. I sometimes get him 10 cents worth of apples and I just peel and slice them and give them to him in the morning and sometimes a glass of orange juice and a piece of bread, and that is all. Sometimes we cannot afford to live on more than two meals a day. It is always alike, breakfast and supper is almost alike.

This week I thought I was going crazy. I cannot even get food to eat, nothing to talk about and from the Friday to Friday I am without a penny in my hands, nothing to eat, nothing, just absolutely nothing.

Rebuffed By City Aid.

This week I was so distressed. I went down to the city aid, and after someone told me to go to Mr. Kelly and tell him about the circumstances, perhaps he may help me, and so I went to him and he just naturally refused to listen. I just dragged myself away. I did not know what to do and I have been around to look for someone to help us. We have got no clothing, neither myself and husband. I was without shoes. I am out on the stockings. Over two years my husband is out of work. Even the people I went to, they could not help. Finally I was so tired, I thought maybe I could get a couple of more dollars. But I could not.

It seems my health is going, nothing to eat. Sometimes it is good I am a good cook. If I did not cook, I do not know what would become of us. So that is why I am not ashamed to say this, and sometimes the little baby has nothing to eat all day. I sometimes try to console myself. He is a good-natured baby. I have nothing to give him. I am willing to work. He is robbed. I am robbed. I am not ashamed to say it.

Summer Clothes On Baby.

He is wearing summer underwear in the winter and if this little child took sick I would not have the clothing and so I could not go anywhere and I thought I must get some old clothes, kind of cut them down and try to fix them up. I shall try every day to see if I can get work. The little underwear he has is summer things. I must bundle him up to take him out. The things he has are old and patched up.

My husband has no shoes on h[illegible] feet. The soles is completely cu[illegible] away and the top there was noth[illegible]ng, no socks. And then they told me to go to some place. I find the place anyway, and I went in and I asked the lady for clothing and she told me they had it sometimes and it was old clothing and they were gone, but they will have some new clothes by the 15th of this month. I did not want to wait. I went back on the 14th. So when I got back she hollered at me and I did not know what to do and turned away.

I have no coal and the winter is right on. No shoes, no nothing for my baby. The little shoes was cut out from under his toes. One day he said: Mama, my clothes is out. The little baby just two years old. I was so anxious to get him something on his feet, I tried to get someone to help me to see if we could get shoes and stockings which were all gone. I did not have anyone. I stayed in the house day after day and so I went one day some place Washington St. I managed to scr[illegible] that for one pair.

"Worse Than a Crime; It's a Blunder"

THAT'S PROF. RAYMOND PEARL'S opinion of birth control, apparently.

Its methods are almost universally known, he declares, yet statistics show that they lessen the birth-rate only slightly among the better classes and actually increase it among the lower.

12-10-32

In *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.) the following comment appears:

New York, N.Y.

"The world-wide agitation about birth control, due chiefly to the efforts of a group of excellent and well-meaning women against much opposition, has no doubt been prompted by the

Finds a Strange Paradox

Investigations by Prof. Raymond Pearl reveal that "the effect of birth-control is to lessen the birth-rate among the better classes and to increase it among the lower types."

best of motives, but some, including the writer, have been inclined to the opinion that the birth-control campaign has on the whole done more harm than good.

"The precious contraceptive information which the good women are so eager to impart offers nothing new among the several tricks devised for thwarting biologic fortuities.

"The chief devices offered are all old and well known to practically every male old enough to be capable of fatherhood and at least nine-tenths of schoolgirls of high-school age. The question has been seriously raised whether the discussion of this question has not tended to lower the standards of sex morality among the present generation."

BIRTH-CONTROL advocates have maintained that the good accomplished in lightening the burdens of poor, overworked, and unprivileged mothers more than amply balances any harm done but, we are told:

"The evidence offered in support of these claims for the beneficent value of birth-control methods has lacked the support of statistical data. Recently, Dr. Raymond Pearl, of Johns Hopkins University, one of the world's best-known authorities in biology has made a critical study of the subject by the aid of a number of trained obstetricians, and has found that the methods advocated by birth-control propagandists are well known to women and are largely in use, not only by the so-called higher classes, but by Negro women and women of the laboring classes.

"Dr. Pearl made a special study of the effect of birth control upon the birth-rate in women of both classes. His carefully collected and analyzed statistics, based upon the interrogation of two thousand women, showed that in the case of white women one-third of whom practised birth-control methods, the birth-rate was lowered about one-twentieth.

"In Negro women, however, the surprizing fact appeared that the birth-rate, notwithstanding the use of contraceptive means was actually increased instead of diminished.

"This seeming paradox is explained by the suggestion that the Negro women who practise contraceptive methods are more fertile than average women.

"It appears, then, that the effect of birth control is to lessen the birth-rate among the better classes and to increase it among the lower types. In other words, its actual influence is the opposite of the effect claimed in justification of its advocacy by birth-control enthusiasts.

"Professor Pearl's penetrating analysis of the great mass of data collected justify conclusions which can not be ignored."

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1932

Florida

City Walfare Dept. ask Cooperation of Negro Organization

The welfare department and Salvation army have asked that all Negro organization cooperate whith them in the locating of worty and needy cares for Christmas If you are planing to give baskets send in the name and address to the Salvation army to avoid duplication. Mrs. Henireta Gantz Dominis geanes superior has again been officially appointed to make all invertigatioo, has power to O. K. or deny all requerts for baskets. 12-9-32

The ministerial alliahce Business men's League and other organizations have pledged cooasirt in this in this great task relection those who are really destitute of the large number of unemployed in this city.

If you know anyone worthy make it known. If you know anyone who has asked and unworthy report the same to Mrs. Dominis

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1932

INEFFICIENT PRACTICES IN U. S. CAUSE OF BAD NEGRO HOUSING

Recorder 7-30-32

Nation-wide Survey of Groups' Living Condition Reveals Serious Over Crowding of Citizens In Delapidated Dwellings

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—The results of a nation-wide survey of Negro housing, which leaves no doubt that it is at present impossible for the majority of America's 12,000,000 Negro citizens to obtain dwellings meeting minimum standards of sanitation and privacy, composed the sixth volume to appear of the final reports of the President's Conference on Home building and Home Ownership. The volume places the major share of the blame for this condition at the door of our antiquated housing practices. Although special racial factors are recognized as contributing causes, the principal cause of the Negro's housing difficulties in found to be that there is never enough housing of acceptable quality for America's low-income groups. Consequently, the first step proposed as a remedy for the Negro's situation is the establishment of a minimum standard of housing, below which no dwelling shall be permitted to fall, and the supplying of enough low-priced dwellings meeting that standard for all wage earners.

Proper Zoning Urged

When proper zoning regulations are enfoed it will be impossible to crowd houses on the land and to crowd people in houses. When minimum standards for housing are established and enforced in all cities and housing meeting those standards is made available for all people in the low-income groups by reduction in the cost of construction and home-financing, by the co-operation of private initiative and government in slum clearance and rebuilding, by extensive reconditioning and remodeling of existing dwellings, and by the many other means proposed by the Conference—when these things are accomplished the insanitary overcrowding typical of Negro quarters in our cities will be a thing of the past."

Serious Overcrowding

The volume points out that the heavy migration of rural Negro to cities has greatly intensified the social problems connected with housing. In New York City alone the Negro population increased from 91,709 in 1910 to 327,706 in 1930. This rapid increase has not been accomplished by a corresponding expansion of Negro neighborhoods. The result is serious overcrowding. An illustration is found in Philadelphia where the density of the Negro population is nearly five times as great as the density for the city as a whole. The Negro is powerless to help this overcrowding. His low income permits him no choice of homes, and racial factors make it difficult for him to move out of these restricted areas even when he can afford to.

Insufficient housing causes high rents. The volume quotes a study to show that the average rental per room for housing of low-income groups in New York is $6.67 where as for Negroes it is $9.50.

Houses Delapidated

Forty per cent of the Negro one-family households in a part of Chicago in 1925 were found to be taking in lodgers.

The areas into which Negroes move are usually old and the houses dilapidated. A study of Negro housing in Richmond, Virginia, showed that "at least half of the dwellings are in various stages of dilapidation; that less than one of every eight houses has plumbing facilities inside the house; that but one in three has a water connection inside the house; and that 14 per cent have neither kitchen nor bathroom." The greater the isolation of Negro sections, says the report, the gerater of them by municipalities so that they are generally inadequately served by public utilities.

The volume emphasizes the hardship worked by the fact that Negro families are often squeezed into areas that are not adequate in size nor in variety of accomodations for their needs. Perhaps the worst aspect of this situation is that it forces Negroes of all tastes and economic ability into an association which is neither natural nor generally wholesome.

NORWICH, CONN.
BULLETIN

JUL 25 1932

INEFFICIENT PRACTICES FOUND CAUSE OF SERIOUS CONDITIONS IN NEGRO HOUSING

The results of a nation-wide survey of Negro housing, which leaves no doubt that it is at present impossible for the majority of America's 12,000,000 Negro citizens to obtain dwellings meeting minimum standards of sanitation and privacy, compose the sixth volume to appear of the final reports of the president's conference on home building and home ownership. The volume places the major share of the blame for this condition at the door of our antiquated housing practices. Although special racial factors are recogniz-ed as contributing causes, the principal cause of the Negro's housing difficulties is found to be that there is never enough housing of acceptable quality for America's low-income groups. Consequently, the first step proposed as a remedy for the Negro's situation is the establishment of a minimum standard of housing, below which no dwelling shall be permitted to fall, and the supplying of enough low-priced dwellings meeting that standard for all wage earners.

As the matter is phrased in a foreword to the volume by Secretary Lamont, of the department of commerce, the solution "is to reorganize our practices in the planning and production of all housing. When cities are planned in neighborhood units, there will be no dwellings backed up against stock yards or railroad tracks. When proper zoning regulations are enforced it will be impossible to crowd houses on the land and to crowd people in houses. When minimum standards for housing are established and enforced in all our cities and housing meeting those standards is made available for all people in the low-income groups—by reduction in the cost of construction and home-financing, by the cooperation of private initiative and government in slum clearance and rebuilding, by extensive reconditioning and remodeling of existing dwellings, and by the many other means proposed by the conference—when these things are accomplished the insanitary overcrowding typical of Negro quarters in our cities will be a thing of the past."

The practical steps necessary to bring about such a transformation in American housing were detailed by the president's conference at its meeting in Washington last December. They are now being made generally available through the publication of the final reports of the conference in 11 volumes, of which the present volume on Negro Housing forms one. The authors of this volume were a committee of representative civic leaders of the Negro race, of which Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, president, National Training School for Women and Girls, Washington, D. C., was chairman, and Charles S. Johnson, director, department of social science, Fisk university, Nashville, was secretary.

The volume points out that the heavy migration of rural Negroes to cities has greatly intensified the social problems connected with housing. In New York city alone the Negro population increased from 91,709 in 1910 to 327,706 in 1930. This rapid increase has not been accompanied by a corresponding expansion of Negro neighborhoods. The result is serious overcrowding. An illustration is found in Philadelphia where the density of the Negro population is nearly five times as great as the density for the city as a whole. The Negro is powerless to help this overcrowding. His low income permits him no choice of homes, and racial factors make it difficult for him to move out of these restricted areas even when he can afford to.

Insufficient housing causes high rents. The volume quotes a study to show that the average rental per room for housing of low-income groups in New York is $6.67 where as for Negroes it is $9.50. Low income and high rents force mothers to work and lead to the taking in of lodgers, which in turn increases overcrowding and reduces family privacy, with consequent evil effects. Forty per cent of the Negro one-family households in a part of Chicago in 1925 were found to be taking in lodgers.

The areas into which Negroes move are usually old and the houses dilapidated. A study of Negro housing in Richmond, Va., showed that "at least half of the dwellings are in various stages of dilapidation; that less than one of every eight houses has plumbing facilities inside the house; that but one in three has a water connection inside the house; and that 14 per cent have neither kitchen nor bathroom." The greater the isolation of Negro sections, says the report, the greater the neglect of them by municipalities so that they are generally inadequately served by public utilities.

The volume emphasizes the hardship worked by the fact that Negro families are often squeezed into areas that are not adequate in size nor in variety of accommodations for their needs. Perhaps the worst aspect of this situation is that it forces Negroes of all tastes and economic ability into an association which is neither natural nor generally wholesome.

MISS BURROUGHS' HOUSING COM. REPORT PRINTED

Tribune

Nation's Inefficient Housing Practices Cause of Serious Condition in Negro Housing

7-22-32

The results of a nation-wide survey of Negro housing, which leaves no doubt that it is at present impossible for the majority of America's 12,000,000 Negro citizens to dwellings meeting minimum standards of sanitation and privacy, compose the sixth volume to appear of the final reports of the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership. The volume places the major share of the blame for this condition at the door of our antiquated housing practices. Although special racial factors are recognized as contributing causes, the principal cause of the Negro's housing difficulties is found to be that there is never enough housing of acceptable quality for America's low-income groups. Consequently, the first step proposed as a remedy for the Negro's situation is the establishment of a minimum standard of housing, below which no dwelling shall be permitted to fall, and the supplying of enough low-priced dwellings meeting that standard for all wage earners.

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Dilapidated Houses

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Factual material on all aspects of Negro housing are presented in this volume. The effect of Negro residence on property values, the relation of Negro occupancy to depreciation, segregation, the growth of home ownership among Negroes, the special difficulties of home-financing encountered by Negroes, Negroes as credit risks, and special housing projects for Negroes are all discussed in detail. In an introduction the editors, Dr. John M. Gries, and Dr. James Ford, describe the volume as "the most comprehensive and valuable document on Negro Housing that has been issued up to this time."

The five volumes of the President's Conference reports that have already appeared are: Planning for Residential Districts; Home Finance and Taxation; Slums, Large-Scale Housing and Decentralization; House Design, Construction and Equipment; Household Management and Kitchens. Five more volumes are to appear in the near future. The volumes can be purchased for $1.15 each postpaid from Dr. James Ford, editor, President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D.C.

Social Workers Discuss Philosophy Of Dr. Booker T. Washington At Informal Conference in Mass

(Special to The New York Age)

GAYHEAD, MASS.—Booker T. Washington was right, constructive, practical, and DuBois fundamentally sound was the concensus of opinion of a group of colored leaders who assembled here last week at the summer home of J. H. Hubert of the New York Urban League.

The colored leaders, some accompanied by their wives, had come here from Georgia and Illinois, Virginia and New York and Massachusetts to confer informally on "the way out" of the present economic mess for the Negro masses. They had been in session Sunday, twice on Monday; so Monday night was given over to relaxation, and it was while relaxed that the leaders—each already successful in some useful field of endeavor—gave outlet to their feelings on Booker Washington, around a campfire.

The fire was lighted by Mrs Louise Parrott Cochran, chief of Manhattan Girl Scout Camp for Harlem, under whose direction the girls toasted marshmallows, roasted the corn that they served to the assembly. Deep shadows beyond range of the camp fire's glow were regularly penetrated by beams from the revolving beacon on Gayhead Light, the roar of the turbulent Atlantic to the left was reduced to a steady murmur, and it was in such a setting nearly forty years after Booker Washington's famed Atlanta speech that Dr. Gordon B. Hancock suddenly said. "Tuskegee made Booker Washington—what of it?" Dr. Hancock is Dean of the Department of Economics and Sociology at Virginia Union University.

"What of it?" was the refrain. Mr. Hubert then suggested that Rienzi B. Lemus, only one of the Negro masses on hand and president of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, lead off in the spontaneously occuring symposium on Washington from the viewpoint of the world of workaday. In conversational tone, Mr. Lemus noted the striking coincidence of the attempt to evaluate Washington's influence "here on the soil of Massachusetts" in whose chief city and Capitol he was most bitterly attacked, where the only time in his career a Washington meeting was interrupted.

"I apprehended", continued Lemus, "that what Mr. Washington foresaw was the need to train the Negro masses for the competition of the white masses in the industrial field—North and South—which is now fully at hand, and it has come to pass that those same colored waiters who condemmed Washington for advocating industrial training of Negroes have been superseded by white waiters in Boston. The processes of supercession were active prior to the so-called depression, and at least ten years back white men were ousting black men from the hotels, where the blacks for a generation held profitable dominion."

"Whether or not the depression is responsible, it has happened as Washington said thirty years ago that it would, ousting of blacks from domestic and menial services by whites. Dean Hancock told us in the morning session about the wealthy colored farmer who was his host in Virginia whose family washerwoman is a poor white person, and while this isn't much of a job to fight over it cannot be denied that the meagre returns from taking in washing are infinitely superior to begging by a colored woman unequipped by culture and training for any other means of earning a living. Washington was on solid ground. Had his advice been taken many a mule driver would not have been spoiled at trying to be a leader, and I think, that this of all times is the moment at which each of us may still profitably put down his backe where he is."

Asked by Mr. Hubert to give utterance to the scientific viewpoint Dr Charles S. Johnson, head of the department of social sciences of Fisk University, observed that, psychologically, Washington was the man of his time, as he was the ideal man of it and served well when a competent "laisance officer" was most acutely needed. Dr. Johnson was the U. S. Member of the International Committee that made the exhaustive investigation of alleged slavery in Liberia.

George A. Arthur, Fellow of the Rosenwald Foundation, responded to the invitation for his opinion with the statement that our proximity to the times is most too close for appraisal of the leaders but the next twenty-five years would afford an authoritative objective viewpoint. He believed fully that Washington was upon solid ground and is sure DuBois was fundamentally sound; for even though man must earn his keep in the sweat of his brow "man cannot live by bread alone"—as DuBois said when he first took issue with Washington back in 1896.

Others gave utterance to opinions that left no choice than to say that the consensus of the leaders' opinions was—Washington was right, practical and if DuBois were wrong such was due to his failure to make a distinction between the "upper ten" and the "other ninety" when sallying forth on the brief of the intellectual Negro nearly forty years ago.

Social Conditions, Improvement of—1932 General.

Churchman—
N.Y.
SEP 10 1932

THE SOUTHERN NEGRO AND DEPRESSION

By a WHITE CASE WORKER

THE Negro is bearing the brunt of the depression in the South. He is being discriminated against in opportunity for work and is likewise at the small end of the relief program. In this city with forty per cent Negro population, less than ten per cent of the money spent for material relief goes for the Negro. The average weekly grocery order for a Negro family is valued at $1.25. For the past three months a Negro population of 30,000 has received an average of $200.00 monthly for material relief.

On January 1 of this year there were on file in the office of the local relief agency approximately 300 applications from Negro families, which had not been visited, and of course no relief had been given. The applications were taken by the worker at the intake desk, who told the applicant that a visitor would call, but the applications were not even turned over to the already overworked visitors. The strange fact is that so far as is known, none of these families actually starved. Every southern social worker knows that Negroes have an infinite capacity for "managing somehow." He usually calls this "piddling."

The writer recently visited a Negro woman who had made three applications for help, the first dating back three months. It was impossible to get a clear idea of just how this woman and her children had managed to live. A little begging from white folks; a little washing, and the help of neighbors had kept them alive. Negro children swarm around the trash cans and dumps, looking for decayed vegetables and fruit thrown into the trash. There are hundreds of Negro women in this community with four or five dependent children who are now living on an income of fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents a week derived from washing or cleaning. Many families are living week after week on corn bread. This corn bread is a simple mixture of corn meal and water, baked over an open fire in a skillet. A peck of meal costing about eighteen cents will keep a family alive for a week. The Red Cross is now distributing seed to all Negroes who have a place to raise a garden.

CONDITIONS among the lowest type of Negroes are terrible, but there is probably more actual suffering among those of a higher type. The skilled laborer who in prosperous times earned good wages is losing what he has gained by years of industry. He has had almost no work for the past two years and what he has had has been at low wages. The little home that he was trying to buy is gone. The furniture on which he borrowed perhaps twenty dollars from a loan shark, to whom he has paid five dollars per month interest, has been taken from him. He has moved into an alley or some shack unfit for human habitation and is now living in a manner which his acquired culture and taste for better things makes unendurable. Probably one or more of his children have mercifully died in the past year. One day this spring a Negro woman called on the relief agency for help. When visited it was found that her baby was quite sick. She was advised to call the city physician, which she did. The doctor came, asked the mother if she had any money, and when she replied that she had none he told her to bring the child to the clinic, which was impossible on account of the child's extreme illness. The child died of colitis two days later without having received any medical attention.

There is no medical aid available for destitute Negro women at the time of confinement. When the writer chanced upon a woman in labor with no one but a very dirty and ignorant neighbor to help her, the best that could be done for her was to secure a midwife who was paid five dollars by the relief agency. She contracted what was evidently child-bed fever, although the city health officer declared that it was malaria.

More and more Negroes are being put out of jobs that they have held for years to make room for white men. There is indeed an organized effort made to bring pressure to bear to accomplish this. A baker who had worked seventeen years for one bakery was discharged to make a job for an unemployed white man. He wept as he told of how after a hard days' work he was often called out at night to work on a rush order, to which he had always responded cheerfully, because he was loyal to his boss. That his boss was not loyal to him hurt him most. When an appeal was made to the bakery by the agency visitor a job was made for the Negro at a small fraction of his former wages. A laundry employing white girls changed to Negro help at much lower wages. They are now replacing the Negroes with white girls at the Negro wage scale, thus using the Negro labor to lower the white wage scale.

Negroes are preyed upon unmercifully by loan sharks and shyster lawyers. A Negro out of work borrowed ten dollars on his piano. The loan agent some time later, without the knowledge of the Negro, inserted in the mortgage note an itemized list of all the Negro's household furniture, and when the note was not paid he got judgment from the court and was about to take the furniture. The Negro came in great distress to the relief agency. He did not object to losing his piano, but wanted to save his furniture. Examination of the mortgage showed that a different color ink had been used in listing the articles of furniture from that used in making the original note. This discovery saved the furniture for the Negro, but the money lender was not prosecuted and he is still doing a thriving business. The only case of Negro suicide known to the writer is that of a man who shot to death a white money lender and then killed himself.

For the most part the Negro is bearing his burden of discrimination with fortitude and cheerfulness, and can thank his Creator that he was born with an inclination not to worry. The white people in the community are naturally kind-hearted and there are very few who would turn away a hungry Negro from their back door without something to eat. It is probably this fact that accounts for conditions being no worse than they are, and for the general feeling of content among the Negroes. The above is by no means an exaggerated statement of conditions and each of the instances mentioned and many others like them could be cited from the records of the local welfare agency.

Rural Life Teachers Listed by U.S. Report

Christian American 12-17-32

WASHINGTON (CNS) — The United States Department of Agriculture through the Bureau of Agriculture Economics, Farm Population and Rural Life has recently published a directory of teachers giving courses in rural sociology and rural life together with their schools and places of location.

Among the several hundred listed are to be found the following:

Alabama: S. A. Haley, [illegible] and M. Institute, Normal: E. [illegible] Grant and Jessie Parkhurst, Tuskegee Institute.

District of Columbia: Thomas I. Brown, Miner Teachers College, Washington; Henderson H. Donald, Howard University, Washington, and Howard W. Thurman, Howard University School of Religion Washington.

Georgia: Charles Bullocok, Spellman College, Atlanta; V. A. Edwards, Morehouse College, Atlanta; and J. A. Green Clark University, Atlanta.

Kentucky: M. B. Lanier, Simmons University, Louisville; and E. M. Norris, Kentucky State Industrial College, Frankfort.

Maryland: Miles W. Connor, Coppin Nomal School, Baltimore.

Mississippi: A. A. Latting, Jackson College, Jackson; and J. C. McLaughlin, Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn.

North Carolina: F. L. Atkins, Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem G. Victor Cools, St. Augustine's College Raleigh; C. E. Dean, A. and T. College Greensboro; Streator, Olive D. Bennett College for Women, Greensboro; and H. F. Wilson, Brick College, Bricks, N.C.

Pennsylvania: Robert M. Labaree, Lincoln University, Lincoln.

South Carolina: G. E. Nelson and Josephine Robinson, Benedict College, Columbia.

Tennessee: Norman Frost, Peabody College, Nashville; and G. A. Yates, Tennessee Wesleyan College, Athens.

Texas: C. H. Butler, Guadelupe College, Seguin; M. C. Butler, Bishop College, Marshall; and V. E. Daniel, Wiley College, Marshall; W. R. Harrison, Prairie View State College, Prairie View and William H. Jones, Tillotson College, Austin.

Virginia: F. Bouldin, Bishop Payne Divinity School, Petersburg; Gordon B. Hancock, Virginia Union University, Richmond; Jenkins F. Raymond, Hampton Institute, Hampton; H. W. McLaughlin, Union Theological Seminary, Richmond; and James T. Young, Virginia State College for Negroes Petersburg.

West Virginia: Preston C. Johnson Bluefield State Teachers College, Bluefield.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER

DEC 10 1932

IF OUR RELIEF AGENCY CLOSED— WHAT THEN?

"When relief stops what do they eat?"

This question is answered by Ewan Clague, Director of Research of the Community Council of Philadelphia, in the November Issue of Survey.

Mr. Clague is not content with guessing at the answer. The Community Council has carefully observed and studied what does seem almost the refinement of cruelty to keep under observation families that have been abandoned to starve, but this is what has been done in Philadelphia and the information gathered should be of interest to every community.

Relief stopped in Philadelphia on June 25th except for a little milk for sickly children and a little Red Cross flour.

Do people starve to death when this happens? "No," answers the Community Council after a four-month period of observation: "They just starve, with the margin by which life persists maintained by the pity of neighbors, and by a sort of scavenging of the community."

Some of the families observed continued to exist on the pennies earned by youngsters selling papers, magazines, peanuts, etc.

How proud a community must feel when it throws the burden of family support onto the shoulders of undernourished, ill-clothed, shivering newsboys whose labors prevent actual starvation, while death stalks into the home under the name of some disease induced by malnutrition.

Other more fortunate families had some industrial insurance policies with some small cash surrender value.

When relief stopped they lived for a while on the proceeds of these policies, then turned to other means of staving off starvation.

Conditions have been so hard in Montgomery and relief so inadequate for a long time that probably there are not a dozen of the thousand families aided by the Red Cross that have in force any insurance policies with a cash surrender value.

There were, of course, quite a number of families with relatives desperately poor themselves, but nevertheless unwilling to see their kinfolk starve while they had a bit of food to divide.

Thus the children of men working for small wages are half starved in order to keep a brother's or sister's children from absolute starvation.

In Montgomery kinfolk are so loyal to their unemployed relatives that usually this resource has been exhausted before the family applies to the Red Cross for help. Furthermore dependent families are so closely inter-related it frequently happens that the relatives are already receiving relief.

Credit is mentioned as one source of help when relief stopped in Philadelphia, but in this respect Philadelphia must differ from Montgomery for there is no dependent family here that could expect food bought on credit if the Red Cross closed.

Be it said in praise of the milk men of Montgomery that many a quart of milk is being delivered to homes where there is a negligible chance of ever collecting the bill. This is charity called credit to save the family pride.

The Philadelphia survey shows that a vast majority of abandoned families preserved a thread of life by the pity of neighbors and what is termed a scavenging of the community.

A helpless, gradually starving family will be invited to share a meal with a neighbor and thus exist until in a day or two another neighbor can provide another meal.

Thus starvation becomes torture prolonged for an indefinite period.

Some days they eat and some days they don't.

A day with two meals becomes a red-letter day in the calendar of the forsaken.

Finally, scavenging is an important means of sustaining life when all else has failed.

Grocers and fruit dealers will be begged for partially rotted fruit and vegetables and garbage cans will be eagerly pawed over in the search for nourishment.

This is already being done by some white people and many Negroes in Montgomery.

Strangely enough, outright begging from house to house or store to store or on the streets does not appear in the Philadelphia picture. Perhaps the laws of the city are strict enough to prevent it.

Certainly it would figure largely in the Montgomery picture if the Red Cross closed. There are many professional beggars and others indolently inclined who would welcome freedom to go from house to house or better still send little ragged, half starved children to do the begging for them.

The least deserving would reap the richest rewards. The begging tendency once cultivated could never be eradicated from the character of those developing it and Montgomery people would soon be paying a bill bigger than all that the Red Cross asks for.

They would go on paying this bill for degraded character long after the depression is but a memory of the past.

So the answer to the question, "When relief stops, what do they eat?" in Philadelphia is: "They don't starve to death they just starve."

If that is the answer you want for Montgomery simply pass up your opportunity to make a pledge to the Red Cross.

In spite of the promise of help by way of a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Montgomery people must give in a great united outpouring in which those who have only a little share with those who have nothing.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1932

General

GREENSBORO, N. C.
RECORD

AUG 10 1932

The Negroes In Depression

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, always broadminded, agreed with the News and Observer, that in these days of great unemployment, it is the duty of those northerners who induced the southern negro to go north when they could no longer secure cheap foreign labor, to "treat the negro kindly in these hard days. The south regretted to see the wholesale influx of negroes to crowded cities. Its people foresaw that just as soon as their labor was not economically profitable to their employers they would be turned adrift. Also the south will be glad to give employment to the negroes in the north who have lost their positions, as soon as business conditions justify their employment. It is cruel and unfair for the Newark authorities to talk of "sending negroes back south to be cared for" when the same people have profited by their labor and recompensed it with low wages. Referring to the editorial in the News an Observer its Springfield contemporary says:

"Newark, like some other northern cities, finds unemployment especially acute among the negroes. The overseer of the poor in Newark is quoted as saying that the only course is to send unemployed negroes back south. In Cleveland last winter 22,000 families received aid from the welfare bodies and one-third of these families were negroes. It is recognized in Cleveland that, while the simple solution would be to enable the negroes to return south, the south itself has unemployment problems though less serious, and that it would be some time before these negroes could take care of themselves.

"Discussing negro unemployment in the north, the Raleigh News and Observer says that negroes who went north during the war and when restrictions were imposed on foreign immigration 'were given inducements to go north for the benefit of northern employers.' In the opinion of that newspaper it is the 'clear duty' of 'those who benefited by negro labor in prosperity to treat the negroes kindly in these hard days. The News and Observer says that under normal conditions these negroes would be welcomed back in the south, but that under present conditions no employment would await them.

Those northern cities that welcomed Negro labor when it was needed, owe a certain responsibility to the Negro now that he is unable to find work, just as we in the South have always appreciated that responsibility in return for the times we are dependent on the Negro's efforts.

Communities should care for those who share in community building, no matter what humble part they may play in building them.

"Such a situation as that reported from Newark leads the Raleigh newspaper to exclaim that 'the regard for the welfare of the negroes is confined to words, words, words.' The south is inclined to be critical of the northern attitude toward negroes This criticism, while doubtless directed against what is believed to be a certain pretense in the northern view, is not inspired by sectional animosity. Indeed, there is no reason to question either the honesty or the amiability of the News and Observer's assertion that Northern cities should be assured of opportunity for supporting themselves on small farms if work for them or opportunity for supporting themselves on small farms could be assured."—Raleigh News and Observer

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER

AUG 12 1932

NEGROES WHO LEFT

Again comes news of the growing difficulties of many Negroes who migrated north from the Southern States back in the boom days when labor was scarce and work was to be found almost anywhere.

"It is cited that the condition of 500 Negro families in Newark," says The Atlanta Constitution, "is so desperate that the authorities of that city are demanding their return to the South."

The Pittsburgh Courier, a Negro newspaper, points out that while officials of many Northern cities are trying to care for large alien white populations, they are ignoring the plight of suffering Negroes, American-born, who find it hard to fit themselves to a depression-struck North.

While the South is trying to care for all of its needy, black and white, it is doubtful that much good could come from sending back down South, Negroes who have been gone for years. While conditions have been growing bad in the East they have been doing likewise down in this part of the country.

MILFORD, MASS.
NEWS

AUG 12 1932

NEGROES IN DEPRESSION

Newark, like some other northern cities, finds unemployment especially acute among the Negroes. The overseer of the poor in Newark is quoted as saying that the only course is to send unemployed Negroes back South. In Cleveland last winter 22,000 families received aid from the welfare bodies and one-third of these families were Negroes. It is recognized in Cleveland that, while the simplest solution would be to enable the Negroes to return South, the South itself has unemployment problems, though less serious, and that it would be some time before these Negroes could take care of themselves. Discussing Negro unemployment in the North, the Raleigh News and Observer says that Negroes who went North during the war and when restrictions were imposed on foreign immigration "were given inducements to go North for the benefit of northern employers." In the opinion of that newspaper it is the "clear duty" of "those who benefited by Negro labor in prosperity to treat the Negroes kindly in these hard days." The News and Observer says that under normal conditions these Negroes would be welcomed back in the South but that under present conditions no employment would await them.

Such a situation as that reported from Newark leads the Raleigh newspaper to exclaim that "the regard for the welfare of the Negroes is confined to words, words, words." The South is inclined to be critical of the northern attitude toward Negroes. This criticism, while doubtless directed against what is believed to be a certain pretense in the northern view, is not inspired by sectional animosity. The late Joel Chandler Harris, who supported Booker Washington's work for Negro education and combated southern sectional prejudices all his life, wrote in 1883: "I find that the prejudice in New England against the Negro is more intense and more widespread than in the South. It is more unreasoning and more unjustifiable."

Apart from general opinions and sectional points of view, it will probably be agreed that northern cities or states in which Negro labor was extensively employed in the period of industrial expansion have now the obligation of looking after unemployed Negroes.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

AUG 8 1932

THE NEGROES IN DEPRESSION

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, always broad-minded, agreed with *The News and Observer*, that in these days of great unemployment, it is the duty of those Northerners who induced the Southern Negro to go North when they could no longer secure cheap foreign labor, to "treat the Negro kindly in these hard days." The South regretted to see the wholesale influx of Negroes to crowded cities. Its people foresaw that just as soon as their labor was not economically profitable to their employers they would be turned adrift. Also the South will be glad to give employment to the Negroes in the North who have lost their positions, as soon as business conditions justify their employment. It is cruel and unfair for the Newark authorities to talk of "sending Negroes back to the South to be cared for" when the same people have profited by their labor and recompensed it with low wages. Referring to the editorial in *The News and Observer* its Springfield contemporary says:

Newark, like some other Northern cities, finds unemployment especially acute among the Negroes. The overseer of the poor in Newark is quoted as saying that the only course is to send unemployed Negroes back South. In Cleveland last Winter 22,000 families received aid from the welfare bodies and one-third of these families were Negroes. It is recognized in Cleveland that, while the simples solution would be to enable the Negroes to return South, the South itself has unemployment problems, though less serious, and that it would be some time before these Negroes could take care of themselves.

Discussing Negro unemployment in the North, the Raleigh **News and Observer** says that Negroes who went North during the war and when restrictions were imposed on foreign immigration "were given inducements to go North for the benefit of Northern employers." In the opinion of that newspaper it is the "clear duty" of "those who benefited by Negro labor in prosperity to treat the Negroes kindly in these hard days."

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Apart from general opinions and sectional points of view, it will probably be agreed that Northern cities or States in which Negro labor was extensively employed in the period of industrial expansion have now the obligation of looking after unemployed Negroes.

There would not, however, be anything necessarily unkind in assisting Negroes to go back South if work for them or opportunity

The News and Observer says that under normal conditions these Negroes would be welcomed back in the South but that under present conditions no employment would await them.

Such a situation as that reported from Newark leads the Raleigh newspaper to exclaim that "the regard for the welfare of the Negroes is confined to words, words, words." The South is inclined to be critical of the Northern attitude toward Negroes. This criticism, while doubtless directed against what is believed to be a certain pretense in the Northern view, is not inspired by sectional animosity. Indeed, there is no reason to question either the honesty or the amiability of The News and Observer's re-

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE VS. HOME LOAN LEGISLATION

Gary American 9-30-1932

JUST before the closing days of the last congressional session, we were very much cheered with renewed hope, that the home relief bill would prove a reality and become operative in time, to save us from the result of the final crash of the disastrous conditions, under which we have been living and labroing during the past four years. The poor home owners, sigh for relief and welcome the idea that soon after the adjournment of congress, they would have an opportunity, to change their obligations, from individuals and companies ownership, to governmental ownership. With the assurance and an easier method to discharge their obligations and with the further assuranec, that the rate of interest charged would be more reasonable than that which they were paying the money lenders, building and loan associations and bankers. Gary, Indiana

Apparently, from the news that is afloating, the home-owners are going or will be miserably disappointed, in the provisions and operation of that legislation. First, because it has not provided for a definite time in which the same shall become operative. Then too, one of its provisions requires, that only such owners can obtain loans under the provisions of that legislation, who are not in default of their installment payment, or interest, during the year 1931. After all, this legislation reminds us of the old story of the farmer, who tied his horse in a barn in which, there was plenty of hay, but had it high up in the loft, where it could not be reached by the horse, the farmer having been unavoidably detained from home, on account of a storm, his horse starved to death while therewas plenty of hay in the barn to save its life. If the horse had not been tied and the hay stored up in the loft of the barn, the horse would not have starved to death.

Had the act carried a provision, prohibiting the court from entertaining and enforcing foreclosure proceedings against home owners, for a definite period, it would have been quite possible to call a halt to hundreds or more, of the foreclosure suits, which are being filed daily, all over the country. Of course as the matter now stands, the courts have no choice in the matter; they are compelled to render judgments and issue order of sales, in all cases where the plaintiffs prove that the mortgages, bonds and interest are due and are unpaid according to the terms of the mortgages, bonds and other legal securitise. Such a provision too, would have served to abate the appointment of many receivers, which would mean additional cost to the poor home owner, but worst of all, whose principle duty in the cases would be to collect rent and profits from these homes which are in the course of foreclosures, or dispossess the owner wherever and whenever it ispossible to do so; and thereby overcoming the provision of the law, which allowed the owner of all such proporties a year's grace, to redeem their home during which time it is also customary for the owner to continue to occupy such homes in whole or in part.

It is too bad, that the mills of the law did not grind fast enough to overcome the speed and schemes of the money lenders, building and loan associations and banks from taking advantage of the fact that the home legislation will not be in a position to grant real relief to those who are the most needy and deserving home owners, for the next ninety days or more. Another feature of the disappointment growing out of this legislation is that if the home owners can not pay their original debts, with a few dollars accrued interest now, it is certain, that it will be still more difficult for them to pay a year hence, the original obligation, the present accrued interest, abstract fees, attorney's fee, court cost and interest at seven and eight percent per annum, on such judgment as may be obtained against them. Finally, what will be the ultimate of our present helpless condition?

DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER

SEP 16 1932

THE PROBLEM OF OUR VAGABONDS.

Six or eight years ago Americans were horrified to read of a host of vagabond children running in droves in Russia, derelicts of the civil wars—children who spent the summers in the farmlands and the winters in the cities, where they lived largely by theft and bedded themselves in alleys.

The Ladies Home Journal, the children's bureau of the department of labor, a writer for the Chicago Daily News and a correspondent traveling for the London Times all unite in reporting that there exists in the United States today an army—and here we quote the Ladies Home Journal—"of 200,000 unwanted, homeless boys, with a scattering of girls . . . wandering about the United States, meagerly fed, scantily clothed, being told endlessly to 'move on.'"

Fortune magazine joins in a thorough study of the condition of our unemployed, including "transients." It confirms the other reports with reference to the breakdown of hitherto existing methods for dealing with non-resident idle.

"Unless there is some constructive planning," says Grace Abbott chief of the children's bureau of the labor department, "thousands of young people who graduated this year into unemployment and dependency will ask relief from intolerable home conditions in the irresponsibility, adventure and quasi-outlawry of a transient life on the road. Their initial abhorrence of begging, of the dirt, the discomforts and the hazards of the wild life will gradually disappear."

Railways, particularly in the west and southwest, report freight trains to be swarming with boys.

P. G. Pilsbury, president of the Arizona industrial congress, reports that "in a trip through the 'jungles' west of Tucson, in a space of two miles, we counted 400 men and boys along the ditch bank washing their clothes and preparing for the move. . . I did not see a single bum in the group."

Newton D. Baker in his declaration yesterday before welfare and business leaders at the Washington conference called by President Hoover referred to the youthful wanderers.

* * *

It is needless to go on. There can be no question but that the vagabond army exists. There can be no question but that each year there "graduates" into it a new group of lads. There can be no question but that the almost traditional American policy of dealing with transient idle only by the method of ordering them on is inadequate.

To buy dilapidated Fords and put nonresident families in them with enough gasoline to cross a state line, as some communities in Washington are said to have done, will not do.

To reduce the jobless Negro of the south to a situation in which, according to the London Times' representative, "his only hope is to get sent to prison," will not do.

* * *

What we *should* do is no easy question.

The chief of the federal children's bureau suggests, first, educational efforts to hold back the potential crop of recruits of the vagabond army; second, the development of training centers in the various states; third, the avoidance of direct federal relief to the vagabonds, lest that encourage instead of discourage augmentation of their numbers.

The investigator of the London Times is clearly for federal assumption of the job, somewhat on the British model. He is struck by the fact that nowhere in America is there any plan for dealing with the problem that looks more than a year ahead. He complains that even in our city charities we tend in this period to push aside trained workers and let "amateurs" make the plans. He concludes that "behind it all there is a vast contingent of people pouring out money to help the unemployed, pouring out energy, wonderful in their efforts but sacrificing leadership to the fear of centralization."

Graham Taylor in the Chicago Daily News emphasizes the failure of many communities to hold their jobless youths and heads of families at home. They are, on the contrary, he says, reducing "recreational and social support of personal and family morale, which would cost far less than it will to deal with the dependency and delinquency involved in letting this young life run waste and wild."

* * *

The Register would suggest simply these things:

1. The problem is less one for Iowa than for almost any other state, but, even so, it is not one for Iowa to ignore. We should take care that our own youths do not need to become New Mexico's vagabonds.

2. The freedom of life of American youth is partly an explanation—but only partly—of the hordes of hitch-hiking and freight-train-riding boys. There is no use pretending that there is no deeper problem.

3. Lifting of the depression will lessen the seriousness of this situation, but America would be blind and heartless to trust alone to that.

4. The importance of those of our local charity units which are primarily recreational and morale-building should be newly impressed upon us.

5. The notion that all our problems are of foreign creation, eradicable by exporting a few aliens, is one that doesn't fit. The sooner we quit trying to evade our own problems by pretending that they are artificial and "imported" the sooner we shall be dealing constructively with realities.

PRESS
Flora Ind
SEP 9 1932

AIDING JOBLESS NEGRO

Mississippi associations, white and black, take steps to aid the wandering Negro to come home to the land. Fertile areas are being divided into small parcels, to be farmed under intelligent crop and sanitary supervision such as the Negro has not had. Railroad tickets are being arranged for carload parties. From Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit the plaintive wail of the unemployed, homesick colored families has gone up. They are expected to love their recovered native soil as never before—white man interest making it dearer even than black man's dreams said it would be.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1932

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

MAR 27 1932

What the Negro Faces

BY JOHN HOPE
President of Atlanta University.

In a previous article I outlined the progress which the negro has made in the last sixty-nine years, and sought to show how, individually and as a race, he has made astounding advances.

But, although there are at the top many who have achieved much in education, culture, business, the great mass of negroes is still far removed from the kind of life we—and you—would have them live. Visit almost any typical negro community, be it Harlem or Cotton Corners, Georgia, and you will find a preponderance of ignorance, poverty, poor housing, and, in the South, at least, mediocre schooling, social maladjustment, and lack that will make your heart sick.

Your fathers and your grandfathers, when they laid the foundations of the colleges which have immeasurably contributed to negro progress, felt the joy that comes from pioneering in a new field. But the day of breaking ground for negro progress is not over yet. Only a beginning has been made. The leaders of this generation can do even more for the negro than did the leaders of the past.

How the Negro Lives.

Let me give you some little pictures of life in negro communities. Recently I asked our students to write something about the towns in which they lived and the conditions existing there. Here are a few answers in their own words:

Shacks.

"Mine is a poor community, made up of shacks rented to negroes for more than they are worth. Streets are unpaved. There are few sidewalks and no sewerage system for most of the homes. Schools are poor, teachers not well prepared, work not thorough and buildings not well equipped. Business life is not very enterprising. There are few negro business men and these few are not expansive, nor do they do anything constructive for the race's advancement."

Part-Time Schools.

"My community is a fmanufacturing center. The adult colored population is not progressive. There is rather a tendency to hinder what improvements are suggested. The home life is quiet; housing conditions are fair, but many homes lack physical comforts. The schools are good, although double and even triple sessions are prevalent, so pupils can attend only part time. This condition handicaps thoroughness and efficiency."

Run-Down Houses.

"My home community is the usual one in a Southern city where whites once lived and have moved from the neighborhood, leaving run-down houses to be rented to negroes. The school, which goes only to the sixth grade, is literally overrun with students. It is up-to-date and has good teachers, but is so crowded that most of the children are allowed to attend only a few hours a day. The only businesses conducted by negroes are one insurance establishment and one grocery store."

Failing Business.

"The home, school and business life of my community are of average good standard. There is an elementary and junior high school, but it is not adequate to care for all the children. Very many of the parents have to leave home and go to work every day, throwing the children on their own resources, and often they are not able to take proper care of themselves. Business life is quite below par. Several negro businesses have started but failed to make a go of it, due, I suppose, to lack of business training."

One Eudcated Family.

"Only four girls and no boys, have finished high school in my town. Three of these are attending college while the fourth has completed a business course and is now doing stenographic work. There is only one store owned by a negro. One doctor and his family are the only educated people in the community. There are several very intelligent families, but the majority are ignorant. And in addition, the pastors of the churches are ignorant and unfit to lead their congregations.

Backward but Progressing.

"The home, school and business life in my community has been a bit backward, but with new young incoming officials who are progressive it is now on a rising scale. So far however, little is being done to secure adequate negro schools or good teachers. Our representative people own their own homes, ranging from cottages to two-story brick houses and keep them up well. But most live in rented houses almost tumbling down.

Business is very good for the white race, but for the minority race it is not. The negro stores are poorly financed and poorly kept."

What Is the Remedy?

Here you see a few of the difficulties that the mass of negroes has to meet. This is not the whole picture. Some communities are better than these, but the defects are typical; not enough schools, poorly trained leaders, lack of good negro business enterprises, working conditions which do not allow sufficient time for the proper care of children, lack of educated and progressive leadership.

Now, I am going to quote from these same students some of the answers to the question: "How do you think conditions could be improved?"

"All of these defects may some day be removed, if we can get educated men and women into the town, who will try to improve things, for every college man or woman has large influence and can accomplish a lot."

"What we need now are educated pastors and business people. They, by their examples, can set a high standard."

"The bad living conditions in the industrial community where I live, would be improved through the work of a good social worker."

"I think the graduates of our colleges might improve many of our defects by setting trained minds behind the operation of our stores and other enterprises."

"Since the people so quickly accept the leadership of their ministers, a Morehouse or Atlanta University man as a minister, and a Spelman woman as his wife, could most quickly help us. If several other well-educated people would establish their homes here, they would soon replace the present ignorant leadership."

"A resourceful college graduate might be of great help in building public opinion conducive to obtaining a city-supported school for negroes."

"We need people who will do such simple things as keep their houses painted and in good repair, and keep up their lawns for an example which will be copied by others. I think our college graduates would be able to raise standards by living full creative lives in the community, and setting an example which others would follow."

The Need for Educated Leaders.

This is the story which all of us who are close to the situation know so well. What every negro community in America needs is better educated teachers, trained business men, well-prepared pastors, skilled social workers, well-educated men and women who will raise the standards of living and of conduct, and by their work and their example, transform the lives of our people.

It is not a chimerical ideal. Eventhough this educated leadership has not and can not for a long time bulk large numerically, it can work wonders in leavening whole neighborhoods and districts and cities, for it is simply astonishing what a few educated leaders can do in changing and bettering a whole negro community. We have seen it done time and again, and later I want to give you a few examples of the remarkable way in which this leadership works.

Task of the Colleges.

The negro faces many serious problems in addition to those suggested here—problems of injustice, discrimination, and oppression, which can be bettered only by years of thought and effort, and by intelligent co-operation between white and colored people. The solution of these complex problems also depends on the training of educated negro leaders who will be prepared to work with the leaders of the white race to bring about happier conditions. But the pressing and immediate need to which we now definitely address ourselves is the training of negroes to fill certain specific and strategic position of responsibility.

Increasing numbers of such men and women can be trained in our colleges and universities. We must fit them to meet the changing needs of our changing civilization. We must prepare them for the new professional and technical demands that will be made upon them. We must make them ready for the practical, effective leadership of our people. It is to this goal that our negro colleges and universities must now address themselves.

Un[illegible]AGUE SPON-SOR[illegible] CAMPAIGN

Reporter

A total of 93 educational institutions have made plans to participate in the third Vocational Opportunity Campaign to be observed April 17-24. The National Urban League with its various locals, branches of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A., fraternities, sororities, and other groups are backing the effort. 4-9-32

Committees are at work in 60 cities where meetings, conferences, and radio programs will be sponsored. Women's clubs, literary societies, and public gatherings generally are asked to include something on their programs that deals with the general theme: "After the Depression—What?" The main purpose of the campaign is to solicit the attention of the Negro in the problems which have to do with his occupational future.

Birmingham

The National Urban League has the consent of the following to list them as speakers for this occasion:

Raymond Pace Alexander, attorney at-law, Philadelphia, Pa.,; Dr. M. O Bousfield, vice president, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co., Chicago Ill.; Mrs. Clara B. Bruce, assistant manager, Paul Lawrence Dunbar Apartments, Inc., New York City; Mr R. W. Bullock, National Boys' Work Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, New York City; Mr. Elmer A. Carter, editor, "Opportunity" Magazine, New York City; Mr. John T. Clark, executive secretary, Urban League of St. Louis, (Mo.); Mr. T. Arnold Hill, director, Department of Industrial Relations, National Urban League, New York City; Mr. Albon L. Holsey, president, National C. M. A. Stores, Inc., New York City; Mr. James H. Hubert, executive director, New York Urban League; Rev. William Lloyd Imes, D.D., New York City; Mr. James A. Jackson, business specialist, marketing service division, United States Department of Commerce; Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary, National Urban League; Mr. Harry H. Pace, president, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Karl F. Phillips, commissioner of conciliation, United States Department of Labor; Mrs. Carita V. Roane, superintendent, Harlem office of the New York State Employment Service, New York City; Mr. Jesse O. Thomas, Southern field director, National Urban League, Atlanta, Ga.

Further information may be obtained from T. Arnold Hill, director, Department of Industrial Relations, National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

THE RED CROSS CALLS

IN last week's issue of the Journal and Guide was published a story of the death and destruction which followed in the wake of the tornado which struck with deadly fury several southern states. Of the three hundred known dead, one hundred and seven, according to the news story, were members of our race. Disease and pestilence have followed closely upon the heels of that death-dealing visitation and all the forces of the remainder of the country are being arrayed against these aftermaths.

Journal and Guide

As is to be expected, the American Red Cross is at the forefront in relieving the sufferings of those stricken. The news story states "... and no color line is shown—a sufferer is a sufferer." Quietly, efficiently, the Red Cross

is going about its duty of rendering aid to the afflicted, without discrimination, serving alike all colors and creeds. In similar past catastrophes, this organization has been on the job, and Negroes have always received aid from its forces, along with other races.

In the midst of its administering to the stricken, the Red Cross turns to the American public for support, in a nation-wide drive for new members. At a mass-meeting held Sunday at Second Calvary Baptist Church, a plea was made for five hundred new Negro members in Norfolk. The membership fee is one dollar a year and no self-respecting person in Norfolk, with the price of a membership in his possession, can afford not to join this organization.

Through its entire history, the Red Cross has administered to the needs of our race. Flood, famine, destruction—this organization has lent itself to aiding us. Now that it comes to us with a plea for our support we can illy afford to turn a deaf ear. We have been accused of being slow to aid ourselves, preferring, instead, to "hold out a tin cup." We now have our opportunity to disprove this accusation, by rallying, five hundred strong, to the call of the Norfolk chapter of the Red Cross.

This week, the membership committee will canvass our neighborhoods, asking for our support. We should not wait for it to visit us. Voluntarily, five hundred strong, we should offer our memberships, to prove that, after all, we, as a race, are willing to do what we can to help our own. It will be to the everlasting shame of colored Norfolk if we fall one man short of the five hundred asked for. Out of our forty-five thousand there are surely five hundred of us who are able to spare one dollar to show that we do have pride in our race and that we do wish to support this organization which is even now extending succor to stricken members of our race in the tornado ravished South.

STORM STRICKEN BLACKS PREPARE FOR REBUILDING

Washington, D. C.—(CNS)—The senate of the United States last Thursday passed a joint resolution introduced by Senator Black of Alabama, calling for the initial appropriation of $5,000,000 to aid the thousands of persons rendered homeless in Southern states recently stricken by tornadoes and storms in rebuilding their homes and rehabilitating the storm area. The bill was submitted to the house of representatives last Friday and referred to the committee on agriculture.

Under the provisions of the bill the secretary of agriculture is empowered to make loans not exceeding $5,000 to persons in the storm stricken area of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Kentucky at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Should the bill pass, thousands of colored families in these areas, who have lost practically their entire belongings because of the recent tragic storm, will be eligible to make loans from the federal government. Colored people were hardest hit in the loss of life in most of the towns and cities affected in these states. In many instances valuable homes and buildings owned and occupied by Negroes were completely destroyed by the tornado.

RELATES STATUS OF RACE LABOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 12—(ANP)—T. Arnold Hill, secretary of the National Urban League, in an address last Monday at Jefferson Hotel, decried the lack of opportunity for advancing members of our race. "Custom and habit rather than prejudice are the chief reasons why my people are unable to enter some occupations," he declared. A large number of white industrial leaders and several social workers attended the luncheon, given by Edwin B. Meissner, chairman of the industrial committee of the Urban League of St. Louis.

Mr. Hill is making a coast-to-coast tour, interviewing employers of labor and studying the unemployment problem as it affects our folk. He pointed out that St. Louis, with a population of 93,000 persons of our group, has a much higher proportion of its total population of our race than other large cities, the proportion here being 11 per cent. Chicago, he said, had between 3 and 4 per cent, with New York less than 5 per cent.

His endeavor is to increase the earning power of the 15,000,000 individuals who are members of our race in this country. "Occupations open to us," he said, "have not grown as rapidly as has the training provided us. A young white man with a white-collar training has my sympathy as he graduates now and faces the task of finding a job.

Worse for Our Group

"One of our young graduates in the same predicament is much more to be pitied. It is the saddest thing about the race problem, this utter hopelessness of the young people starting out in life.

"In 1910 my folk could be placed, very largely, into two large classifications, they were either farmers or domestic servants. By 1920 they were employed by every occupation listed in the census, and in 1930 they were distributed throughout all the classes in the census.

"While this is true, it does not tell the true story. The black man still finds limitations placed on him because of his color. The conditions, however, are improving. Some employers have told me their attitude toward employing my people has shifted from 'objection' to 'hesitancy.' That is a stride forward.

"There was a time when it was considered my people simply did not have the ability or capacity to handle all lines of work. One never hears that nowadays. And it is not prejudice which keeps them out of jobs. After all, people don't hate each other that much. It's largely just habit, custom and tradition.

"A department store owner told me he would employ our folk if he felt it wouldn't take others in the store and the customers too long to become accustomed to having my people working there.

Where Weakness Lies

"Negroes have been accused of accepting low wages and taking employment to break strikes. They are not the only ones who break standards and submit to wage cuts. There are many commonly accepted opinions about us which are without foundation. These false notions have kept us out of many, many places.

"Another charge against those of us is that my people have been principal participants in Communist uprisings and unemployment demonstrations. Traditionally, I believe my people are loyal. History would seem to place us far removed from radicalism. When there are many capable persons who are denied opportunities, however, soil is being provided for revolt."

Hill was asked what the "Negro" aspired to. He answered: "We aspire to that state of things when every boy or girl of my race will be given an opportunity commensurate with his or her training."

He also was asked what the attitude of the American Federation of Labor was toward the Negro. He answered: "In general, at least by letter, it is one of friendliness. In fact, it is quite often otherwise."

NEW BERN, N. C.
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AUG 4 1932

The Study of Housing Facilities

Considering the seriousness of the housing situation among negroes who have chosen to live in northern cities rather than in the south, the president's conference on home building and home ownership has much to say in its final report just published.

The report points out, says a message from Washington, that the heavy migration of rural negroes to cities has greatly intensified the social problems connected with housing. In New York City alone the negro population increased from 91,709 in 1910 to 327,706 in 1930. This rapid increase has not been accompanied by a corresponding expansion of negro neighborhoods. The result is serious overcrowding.

An illustration is found in Philadelphia where the density of the negro population is nearly five times as great as the density for the city as a whole. The negro is powerless to help this overcrowding. His low income permits him no choice of homes, and racial factors make it difficult for him to move out of these restricted areas even when he can afford to. Insufficient housing causes high rents. The average rental per room for the housing of low-income groups in New York is $6.67, whereas for negroes it is $9.50.

It might well be hoped that housing conditions might be better for both negroes and whites in the South. Undoubtedly they will be as conditions improve. But not all the facts which have been determined relative to housing and economic conditions are unfavorable to the South.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1932

Thursday, June 16, 1932

Negro Community Center Will Open on July 24th

It is announced by Benjamin F. Hubert, Executive Secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life that the Log Cabin Community Center for Negroes which has been completed in Hancock County Georgia will be formally opened on the afternoon of July 24, 1932.

In announcing the Formal opening of this, the First Rural Community Center for Negroes in the country, it was stated that the name finally chosen for the Center is Camilla-Zack Country Life Center. This name was selected from a list of more than 400 names submitted by people of both race groups from 20 different States The prize of $25 will be awarded to Miss Rosalyn Jackson, 515 East Henry Street, Savannah, Georgia who was the successful contestant.

J. M. Maxwell, Jr., and Miss Cassandra E. Maxwell, of Orangeburg, South Carolina have already sent their check for $25 requesting that they be allowed to donate the prize to the winner in this contest.

Judges In The Contest.

The Judges in the Contest were: Dr. Will H. Alexander, Director of Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta, Georgia; Miss Sallie Hill, Associate Editor, Progressive Farmer, Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Alfred K. Stern, Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Mary T. Scott, Radnor, Pennsylvania; Mrs William G. Willcox, New York City; Miss Mabel C. Carney, Professor of Rural Education, Columbia University New York City; Miss Joan McAlllister Industrial College, Georgia; Zack Hubert, II., Mayfield, Georgia; D. G Bickers, Editor, Savannah Morning News, Savannah, Georgia; Sol C. Johnson, Editor, Savannah Tribune, Savannah, Georgia; P. B. Young, Editor, Norfolk Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Virginia; and Benson Y. Landis, Secretary of American Country Life Association and Editor of Rural America.

A separate list of names submitted was sent to each of the Judges in order that each Judge might submit an appropriate name. On the return of this list of names to the Georgia State College, a Faculty committee of the College was appointed to select a name from the smaller list of names returned by the various Judges. Camilla-Zack Country Life Center was finally selected because many of the Judges stated that they felt that in naming the Community, recognition should be given to the late Camilla Hill Hubert and Zack Hubert who were the pioneer ex-slave Negro land-owning farmers in Georgia. They originally purchased and farmed until their death the land on which the Center is erected. By their inspiring example, Negroes in every adjoining community and county now own and operate farms and are recognized as valuable assets to the Communities in which they live.

Governor Richard B. Russell, Jr., To Speak At The Opening

Governor Richard B. Russell, Jr., has been invited to be present at the Formal opening of the Community Center and make an address on the subject of "A More Satisfying Life on the Farms." It is expected that the Governor will be present along with many other notables from far and near. Visitors will witness for the first time the ceremonies connected with the opening of the First Rural Center for Negroes in America.

The Community Project Has Received Wide Recognition

This Community Project has already received wide recognition and much publicity. Strong editorials endorsing the Community Center idea have appeared in the Atlanta Constitution the Sparta Ishmaelite, the Savannah Morning News, the Savannah Tribune and the Norfolk Journal and Guide Newspapers in all sections of the country have carried articles dealing with this movement to rebuild a more satisfying Farm Life.

There is a continual visitation of people from all sections to the Center even before it has been completely finished. Both races come together there and are inspired to do something for their own communities when they return.

Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, Professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City recently wrote a letter strongly endorsing the movement to provide a community center and sent along his check for $25 for the payment of the salary of a worker who will keep the Center open at all times for conferences and carry on a program of Economic and Social improvement of the people of the community.

Some of the other outstanding people who have shown a keen interest in and support of the five-year program in this Community Center demonstration service are: Mrs. Mary Otis Willcox, Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Jr., Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Miss Beatrice Stein and Mr. George Foster Peabody, New York City; Mrs. Alfred K. Stern, Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Mary T. Scott, Radnor, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Edwin P Cochran, New Haven, Connecticut; Miss Casandra E. Maxwell, Orangeburg, South Carolina; Mr. William Murphey, Savannah, Georgia and Dr. Benjamin S. [illegible] Washington, D. C.

The original and all of the planning and construction work on the Center has been done by Negroes with the generous suggestions of local white people. Nearly six hundred pine logs and over one hundred and fifty tons of local stone have been used in constructing the building.

C. F. Reynolds, Chairman of the Hancock County Board of Education writes, "You are to be congratulated on the progress you are making in your Community Project. You deserve the moral as well as financial support of all who wish to see agriculture put on a higher plan. Your plan is the beginning of a NEW ERA in the development of better farming and much improved social conditions for colored people and its success will mean a great step forward in the South toward that complete harmony desired by both races. The Lob Cabin must be seen to be appreciated and enjoyed. All who have seen it are very loud in their praise of the work you are doing."

Dr. H. O. Sargent, Federal Agent for Agricultural Education, Washington, D. C., writes, 'I visited the Springfield Community and was carried away with the Log Cabin Community House that is being erected. Let me congratulate you upon what you have done in getting these people together and organizing an ideal community. I am sure that there will be a "carry over" from this community to other communities and rural people will be able to have some of the conveniences and opportunities that are being afforded the City people."

LOG CABIN COMMUNITY CENTER BE FORMALLY OPENED JULY 24

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Log Cabin Center Formally Opened

Whites and Negroes Take Part in Event at Sparta

Telegraph

SPARTA, Ga., July 24 (AP)—The Camilla-Zack Country Life center for the use of country people was opened here Sunday in the presence of a large crowd that included representatives from various sections of the nation.

Macon Ga.

C. A. Reynolds, chairman of the Hancock county board of education, presented the speakers at the exercises. President B. F. Hubert, director of work at the center, paid tribute to his father and mother, for whom the center is named, and to helpful assistance given him by whites and Negroes.

7/25/32

Among those present were W. H. Rhorer, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; J. S. Peters, president of Paine college, Atlanta; J. H. Stone, of the Industrial college; T. M. Campbell, Alabama; M. Cunningham Athens; Professor and Mrs. Baumeister of Columbia university, New York.

T. O. Calloway, president Georgia state college, Barnesville; M. R. Little, vice president Georgia State Education association of Georgia, Louisville; and S. A. Jones, grand chancellors of the Georgia Knights of Pythias.

NEGRO COMMUNITY CENTER.

Today there will be formally opened in Hancock county what is probably the first community center for and by negroes in the south —certainly in Georgia. A description of the center by the leading negro educator who is responsible for its establishment appears on the opposite page and illustrations in the rotogravure section of this issue of The Constitution.

Constitution

This unique community center is a constructive and forward step, looking not only to the betterment of the negro population of Georgia, but the state itself will profit from its beneficial effects.

Atlanta Ga.

The ideals and ambitions of the negro farmers and their families who compose the membership of this community center will be raised to a much higher degree by this new departure in negro life in Georgia. Not only will the center furnish opportunity for clean, wholesome entertainment, but as a meeting place where these colored farmers can hear instructive lectures of all sorts, t will render invaluable service in making them better and more valuable citizens.

1-24-32

The center is the result of the efforts of Z. T. Hubert, for many years a leading negro educator, and members of his family. The center is located on the site on which the Hubert family was raised and which it has since developed into one of the best agricultural sections of the state.

This development shows what can be accomplished by negro farmers who are industrious and are properly trained. Now having brought the level of their home life far above the average for their race in the state, they will be able, through the new community center, to make themselves better citizens and to indulge in amusements heretofore not open to them.

The community center is a significant development in negro life in Georgia, and the state would be vastly better off if a similar organization existed in every negro community within its boundaries.

The Survey of the Negro Community

An Editorial

In presenting to its readers this week the full text of the first half of the report on the recent survey of Englewood's Negro community made by the Interracial Committee of the New Jersey Conference of Social Work and the New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies with the cooperation of the local Interracial Committee, excerpts of which were published in the last issue, The Englewood Press has but one purpose,—the ultimate improvement of unfavorable conditions in the Negro community for the betterment of the Negro himself, and by reflection, the betterment of the city at large. The Englewood Press is gratified at the intense interest on the part of civic-minded residents, both Negro and white, created by last week's story on the conference report, for it is only through such interest and a complete and sympathetic knowledge of the facts, that beneficial results will be attained.

The Negro residents must bear in mind that although phases of the report are not complimentary, the survey was made largely by Negroes and designed to react to the benefit of their race, and will so react if the facts are recognized and a concerted and intelligent effort made to eliminate unfavorable conditions through self-betterment and the cooperation of all agencies in the city that are willing or duty-bound to aid.

The importance to the city-at-large of a project of civic betterment in the Negro settlement should not be minimized, for although it is the Negro himself who is directly concerned, in many ways all phases of the city's life are closely intertwined.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1932

Macon, [illegible]
Sunday, February [illegible] 1932

COMMUNITY CENTER FOR NEGROES BEING BUILT IN HANCOCK COUNTY

Log Cabin with 1,836 Square Feet of Floor Space, Erected in Rural Section to Be Ready For Use About May 1; Name Now Being Sought

SPARTA, Ga., Feb. 20.—For the first time in the history of Negro agriculture in this country, there is being constructed a rural community center for Negroes in Hancock county. Leaders say that this community center which will be opened about May 1 is an attempt to place the proper emphasis upon the development of the Negro rural community as one of the best opportunities for the race to provide a satisfying life. In this demonstration being carried on, it is the hope of those stimulating the effort, to point the way toward economic prosperity and better living conditions to hundreds and thousands of other Negro rural communities in all sections of this country.

The log cabin center, now practically complete, has an inside floor surface of 1,836 square feet. It is located in a pine forest about 100 yards from the highway and in the center of a community of Negroes who own and operate more than 10,000 acres of land. It is 12 miles from a railroad. It is constructed entirely of logs that have been hewn out of the surrounding woods in the community. One hundred and fifty tons of local stone have been used in the foundation and to build the chimneys. There is in the cabin one large room, 22 by 38 feet, with large open fireplace. This room will be used for conferences, banquets, club meetings, stereopticon lectures, health inspections, movies and community singing. There is a large room to be used as a rural museum, reading room and picture room. There are three large bedrooms with bath, a kitchen and pantry, and large porch with stone floor extending across the whole front.

The front room is so constructed that it can be extended to the porch and opened at each end connecting two other rooms for additional space when the need arises. The idea of the log cabin community center, the plans for the building and all of the construction work done on the building have been carried on by Negroes, with the assistance and advice of friends of the other racial group.

Sixty Years Old

This community was founded more than 60 years ago by three brothers, the late Zack Hubert, David Hubert and Floyd Hubert, Gordon Dixon, Ellen Lewis and a few other pioneering spirits who in their own primitive way sought for themselves and their children independence of action and better ways of living. It was the first community in the whole of Middle Georgia where Negroes owned and operated farm. At present there is a church with more than 400 mombers, a five-teacher Julius Rosenwald school, with shop building. This school has a vocational teacher of agriculture and teacher of home economics. There is also a county farm agent who has headquarters in this community and serves three counties.

The community is diversifying its farming operations. Fall grain crops of wheat, oats, rye, good dairy herds from which cream is sold daily, hogs and chickens are seen in the community as an evidence of the forward-looking program of those who are leading. At present there is a community home beautification contest being carried on, in an effort to make the homes and their surroundings more inviting and attractive.

Co-operation is being shown between the Negroes and the white people, not only in this community, but throughout that whole section. The white farmers and merchants evidence a keen interest and pride in every advance made by the Negroes of the Springfield community. At a free barbecue given by the community last summer, there were nearly 100 whites and 500 Negroes, who came together and enjoyed themselves talking and planning for better things in rural community building. They ate five barbecued hogs and two pots of Brunswick stew.

Other white and Negro friends, North and South, notably Mr. George Foster Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred K. Stern, Dr. Will W. Alexander, Dr. J. H. Kilpatrick of Columbia university, Mrs. Edwin P. Cochran of Connecticut, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, Editor P. B. Young and Judge Richard B. Russell, chief justice, supreme court of Georgia, have manifested interest in this effort to make a concrete demonstration of the possibilities for Negroes in the open country.

Name Being Sought

In an effort to stimulate keener interest among thousands of Negro boys and girls and farm men and women in a more satisfying life for themselves and their communities, the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life has asked for suggestions for a name for this community log cabin center. A prize of $25 and a trip to the community and entertainment at the cabin, will be provided for the person submitting the most appropriate name, it has been announced.

The judges who have been asked to serve in this contest are: Miss Mabel Carney, professor of rural education, Teachers college, Columbia university; Dr. W. W. Alexander, director, Commission on Interracial Co-operation, Atlanta; Miss Sallie P. Hill, associate editor of the home department, the Progressive Farmer, Atlanta; Z. T. Hubert, general field agent, the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life, White Plains, Ga.; Mrs. Mary Otis Willcox, New York city; P. B. Young, editor, Norfolk Journal and Guide; Mrs. Alfred K. Stern, Ravinia, Ill.; Mrs. Edwin P. Cochran, New Haven, Conn.; D. G. Bickers, editor, Savannah Morning News; Sol. C. Johnson, editor, Savannah Tribune; Mrs. William M. Scott, Philadelphia, Pa.; Benson Y. Landis, secretary, American Country Life Association and editor Rural America.

Contestants will be allowed to submit three names. The names suggested should be sent to Benjamin F. Hubert, executive secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life, Industrial College, Ga.

A Novel Agricultural Community Formed; Offer Prize For Name

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, Ga., Mar. 3.—For the first time in the history of Negro agriculture in this country, there is being constructed a rural community center for Negroes in Hancock County, Georgia. This Community Center which will be opened about May 1, 1932, is an attempt to place the proper emphasis upon the development of the Negro rural community as one of the best opportunities for Negroes in this country to provide for themselves a satisfying life. Heretofore, much of the thought of the best minds has been centered on improving urban conditions of the Negro. In this demonstration being carried on, in the heart of rural Georgia, it is the fond hope of those stimulating the effort, to point the way towards economic prosperity and better living conditions, to hundreds and thousands of other Negro rural communities in all sections of this country.

One of the most remarkable facts in connection with the development of this Negro rural community is the splendid co-operation between the colored and the white people, not only in this community, but throughout that whole section.

Offer Prize For Name

In an effort to stimulate keener interest among thousands of Negro boys and girls and farm men and women in a more satisfying life for themselves and their communities, the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life is asking any one to suggest a name for this Community Log Cabin Center. A prize of $25 and a trip to the community and entertainment at the cabin, will be provided for the person submitting the most appropriate name. Competent judges will decide the winners.

Contestants will be allowed to submit three names. The names suggested should be sent to Benjamin F. Hubert, executive secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Negro Life, Industrial College, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION

FEB 28 1932

NEGRO COMMUNITY CENTER.

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The community center will be the outgrowth of a community founded more than 60 years ago by a group of three negro brothers, who have since become widely known for their educational work throughout the south.

Although their duties have taken them away from their native county, the Hubert brothers have kept in touch with the community, and the present "center" is a result of their conviction that the place where the great mass of our negro population can be the happiest and most prosperous is on the farm.

The new community center will have a school, with an accompanying shop, a vocational teacher in agriculture, another in home economics, a farm agent and a central building for recreation, educational and community meetings.

The negroes who live in the community own their own farms, practice diversified farming, are improving their homes and have themselves hewn the logs, hauled the stones from which the center's building will be constructed.

Already prominent white citizens both in the north and south, have become interested in the progress towards better citizenship and more prosperous conditions being achieved by this community of negroes in Hancock county.

A similar movement in every county in Georgia having a large rural negro population would unquestionably be mutually beneficial to both whites and negroes and would be a long step toward balancing our agricultural production.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

Atlanta, Ga. 4-7-32

BY JESSE O. THOMAS.

The committee on arrangement of the Georgia Conference on Social Work, the officials of the Junior League and the management of the Biltmore hotel are to be commended for the manner in which all the conference delegates were handled. Normal respect for personality was accorded every individual. This is much more than could be expected from religious organizations as we think in terms of the interracial aspect of the situation. It may be yet that the gospel of Jesus Christ will have to be preached by social workers rather than by the ordained clergy.

Atlanta, Ga.

The field work of a very important survey of certain negro colleges and secondary schools has just been completed. The assembling of material and writing up of the final report remain to be done.

This work has been done under the Joint Educational Survey Commission with headquarters in Nashville, Tenn. The survey was made of the schools operated by the M. E. church for its negro members and the schools of the Colored Methodist Episcopal church. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, co-operated in the survey and financial help was given to the study by the general education board and the Rosenwald Fund. This assistance was in addition to funds contributed by the three churches already named.

The survey was started in October, 1931. The schools studied are: Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.; Bennett College for Women, Greensboro, N. C.; Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C.; Clark University, Atlanta; Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.; Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss.; Samuel Huston College, Austin, Texas; Wiley College, Marshall, Texas; Bethune Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Morristown Normal and Industrial College, Morristown, Tenn.; all of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Texas College, Tyler, Texas; Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.; Mississippi Industrial College, Holly Springs, Miss.; Miles Memorial Institute, South Boston, Pa., and Holsey Institute, of Cordele, Ga., and Paine College, Augusta, Ga., of the C. M. E. church.

This study was made at the request and under the general direction of the board of education of the M. E. church and the commission on co-operation of the M. E. Church, South, and the C. M. E. church. Of the latter organization, Dr. W. W. Alexander is chairman and W. A. Bell is secretary.

There were six members of the group making the survey, each with a special phase of the study to be responsible for. They were Fred McCuistion, associate director of the Rosenwald Fund, who served as director of the survey; Dr. Ray L. Hamon, associate professor of the department of school administration, Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn.; N. C. Newbold, director division of negro education, state of North Carolina; Dean J. P. Brawley, of Clark University; W. A. Bell, secretary of the commission on co-operation and counsel of the M. E. Church, South, and the C. M. E. church, Atlanta, and Dean J. W. Seabrook, of the State Normal school, Fayetteville, N. C.

While making a study of the schools named, the group visited a number of other schools, white and colored, and undertook to get a working knowledge of all the schools for negroes in the area covered. The first drafts of the report are now being prepared, charts and graphs are being made and other valuable information is being assembled for incorporation in the final reports which will be made to the joint commission and to the three churches responsible for the survey. Out of this study is expected to be formulated a program of education for the two churches whose schools have been studied.

This carefully organized factual material should register in the reorganization and enriching of many of the courses of study in such a way as to more nearly qualify the students to satisfy the demands of an ever-changing social order.

The Rosenwald demonstration truck which is under the auspices of the extension services of the Georgia State Industrial College is rendering a valuable service to the people of Georgia. Alexander Hurse, negro state club agent, is in charge of this demonstration truck. For the last three weeks over 3,000 rural persons, including men, women, boys and girls, have received method demonstrations pertaining to their farms.

On March 14, club meetings covering corn, gardens, pigs, were conducted at Ellabell, Pembroke, Collins and Elberneza. Instructions and method demonstrations on planting gardens, kinds of vegetables to plant during the month of March and care of pigs were given. Club meetings were held on March 15 at McTier and Blowney communities in Appling county and Higgston in Montgomery county. Pure seed corn was placed with 18 boys in Appling county and nine demonstrations were given on treating hogs for cholera in Montgomery county. Demonstrations in setting pecan trees were given at Soperton and four club meetings were conducted in Emanuel and Treutlen counties on March 16. A club meeting in McDuffee county was visited on March 17. Here instructions were given to leader boys on how to carry on their club program.

An agricultural slide show on the "Live-at-Home" program was given at Hancock county. About 250 rural persons attended this meeting. The 19th was spent at a farmers' conference at Jefferson, Ga. Approximately 700 persons were present in the courthouse and listened attentively to the "live-at-home" program. Mary Tolbert, home demonstration agent, and Camilla Weems, state home demonstration agent, had charge of this conference.

Very successful conferences were held at all these places under the supervision of the respective demonstration agents and the state home demonstration agent.

Club meetings were held at the following places on the week of March 28: Brooklet, Shady Grove, Pope's Academy, three in Screven county, two in Effingham county and one in Bryan county. At these meetings a club program for the month of March was given each club member.

F. R. Spencer, who will graduate from the agricultural department of the Georgia State Industrial College, spent the month on the demonstration truck doing his practice work and conducted most of the demonstrations.

Augusta, Ga. Chronicle
Tuesday, April 12, 1932

NEGRO CENTER TO BE OPENED IN MAY

Community House in Hancock County is Nearing Completion

Special to The Chronicle.

Sparta, Ga., April 11.—Probably the most unique building for the use of Negro farmers ever erected in the South, is nearing completion in the Springfield community in this county. It is the Log Cabin Community house which is being built under the direction of Benjamin F. Hubert, native of this section of the county, but now head of the Georgia Industrial college for Negro youths in Savannah. The exterior walls of the house are built of pine logs cut from the nearby forest and the virgin growth of pines has been left around the place. The front and entire foundation of the building is of Hancock granite which has been artistically built-in with an eye to rustic effect.

In the main assembly room an immense old-fashion fire-place has been built of granite. This modern community house, the first ever built in the United States, will be used by the Negroes of this community for their meetings, and is a credit to the race. Prof. Hubert hopes to open the project with appropriate ceremonies in May when many white citizens will be invited. He hopes to make farm life more attractive for the Negroes of this section which already has some of the thriftiest Negro farmers in the state. Much real benefit is expected from this innovation along this line of work.

NEGRO LOG CABIN CENTER TO OPEN

Macon Telegraph and News

Hancock County Community House, First of Kind, to Be Dedicated July 24

6/19/32

SPARTA, Ga., June 18.—It is announced by Benjamin F. Hubert, executive secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life that the Log Cabin community center for Negroes which has been completed in Hancock county will be formally opened on the afternoon of July 24.

In announcing the formal opening of this, the first rural community center for Negroes in the country, it was stated that the name finally chosen for the center is Camilla-Zack Country Life Center. This name was selected from a list of more than 400 names submitted by people of both race groups from 20 different states. The prize of $25 will be awarded to Miss Rosaylyn Jackson, 515 East Henry street, Savannah, who was the successful contestant.

J. M. Maxwell, Jr., and Miss Cassandra E. Maxwell, of Orangeburg, S. C., have already sent their check for $25 requesting that they be allowed to donate the prize to the winner in this contest.

Judges of Contest

The judges in the contest were: Dr. Will W. Alexander, director of commission on interracial co-operation, Atlanta; Miss Sallie Hill, associate editor, Progressive Farmer, Atlanta; Mrs. Alfred K. Stern, Chicago; Mrs. Mary T. Scott, Radnor, Pa.; Mrs. William G. Willcox, New York City; Miss Mabel C. Carney, professor of rural education, Columbia university, New York; Miss Joan McAllister, Industrial college, Georgia; Zack Hubert, II, Mayfield, Ga.; D. G. Bickers, editor, Savannah Morning News; Sol C. Johnson, editor Savannah Tribune, Savannah; P. B. Young, editor Norfolk Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.; and Benson Y. Landis, secretary of American Country Life association and editor of Rural America.

A separate list of names submitted was sent to each of the judges in order that each judge might submit an appropriate name. On the return of this list of names to the Georgia State college, a faculty committee of the college was appointed to select a name from the smaller list of names returned by the various judges.

Governor Richard B. Russell, Jr., has been invited to be present at the formal opening of the community center and make an address on the subject of A More Satisfying Life on the Farm. It is expected that the governor will be present along with many other notables. Visitors will witness for the first time the ceremonies connected with the opening of the first rural center for Negroes in America.

Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite
Thursday, July 14, 1932

COMMUNITY HOUSE NOW ABOUT READY TO OPEN

Workmen are now putting the finishing touches on the "Camilla-Zack Country Life Center" community house, near here and this county will soon have the only project of this nature ever built in the United States for Negroes. The building is of native logs, being a complete home with large assembly room for dances, parties, etc., with kitchen, dining-room and several bed-rooms. The entire project is the work of Benjamin F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State College for Negroes in Savannah, who is a native of the northern section of this county where this work is being done. The place is named for his mother and father who were pioneer settlers of this portion of the county and owned hundreds of acres of fertile land. The opening will be held on July 24th with Governor Russell and many other notables present at a big barbecue dinner.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1932

GROUP WILL SHOW NEGRO SPIRITUALS FOR CHARITY HERE

A mammoth chorus-spirtual wil be unfolded upon the stage of the city auditorium at 8 o'clock Thursday night when an all-negro cast will present "Pearly Gates," a play depicting the journey of life, with spirituals arranged by Frederick Hall, an Atlanta negro.

Described as a serious rival of "The Green Pastures," Marc Connolly's famous play which ran many months in New York, the play is to be staged for the benefit of the united clothing campaign and all receipts will go to charity. Mrs. E. A. Thornwell and Mrs. L. J. Elsas, co-chairmen of the campaign, said that the recent "bundle week" secured only half enough clothing to meet the widespread need.

Tickets have been placed on sale at Cable Piano Company, Rich's, Davison-Paxon's and many other places. Reservations already made show that many of Atlanta's social and business leaders will occupy boxes and seats in the arena when the curtain rises Thursday night.

Prize of $25 Offered For Best Name For Log Cabin Center

Unique Rural Community Is Located in the Heart of Pine Forests of Hancock County

CABIN BEING ERECTED IN CENTER 10,000 ACRES

Community, 12 Miles from a Railroad, Will Be Appropriately Opened on May First

The Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life seeks a suitable name for same. $25.00 in gold and trip to community offered for best name suggested, in open contest.

For the first time in the history of Negro agriculture in this country, there is being constructed a rural community center for Negroes in Hancock county, Ga. This community center which will be opened about May 1, 1932 is an attempt to place the proper emphasis upon the development of the Negro rural community as one of the best opportunities for Negroes in this country to provide for themselves a satisfying life. Heretofore, much of the thought of the best minds has been centered on improving urban conditions of the Negro. In this demonstration being carried on, in the heart of rural Georgia, it is the fond hope of those stimulating the effort, to point the way towards economic prosperity and better living conditions, to hundreds and thousands of other Negro rural communities in all sections of this country.

The Log Cabin Center

The log cabin center, now practically complete, has an inside floor surface of 1863 square feet. It is located in a pine forest about one hundred yards from the highway and in the center of a community of Negroes who own and operate over 10,000 acres of land. It is twelve miles from a railroad. It is constructed entirely of logs that have been hewn out of the surrounding woods in the community. One hundred and fifty tons of local stone have been used in the foundation and to build the chimneys. There is in the cabin one large room 22x38 feet with large open fire place. This room will be used for conferences, banquets, club meetings, steroptican lectures, health inspections, movies and community singing. There is a large room to be used as a rural museum, reading room and picture room. There are three large bed rooms with bath, a kitchen and pantry, and large porch with stone floor extending across the whole front. The front room is so constructed that it can be extended to the porch and opened at each end connecting two other rooms for additional space when the need arises. The idea of the log cabin community center, the plans for the building and all of the construction work done on the building have been carried on by Negroes, with the earnest assistance and advice of friends of the other racial group.

History of Community

This community was founded more than sixty years ago by three brothers, the late Zack Hubert, David Hubert and Floyd Hubert. Gordon Dixon, Ellen Lewis and a few other pioneering spirits who in thier own primitive way sought for themselves and their children independence of action and better ways of living. It was the first community in the whole of middle Georgia where Negroes owned and operated farms. At present there is a church with over 400 members, a five-teacher Julius Rosenwald School, with shop building. This school has a Vocational teacher of agriculture and teacher of home economics. There is also a county farm agent who has headquarters in this community and serves three counties. The community is diversifying its farming operations. Fall grain crops of wheat, oats, rye, good dairy herds from which cream is sold daily, hogs and chickens are seen in the community as an evidence of the forward looking program of those who are leading. At present there is a community home beautification contest being carried on, in an effort to make the homes and their surroundings more inviting and attractive.

Interracial Cooperation

One of the most remarkable facts in connection with the development of this Negro rural community is the splendid cooperation between the colored and the white people, not only in this community, but throughout that whole section. The white farmers and merchants evidence a keen interest and pride in every advance made by the Negroes of the Springfield Community. At a free barbecue given by the community last summer, there were nearly one hundred whites and five hundred colored people who came together and enjoyed themselves talking and planning for better things in rural community building. They ate five barbecued hogs and two pots of Brunswick stew. Other white and colored friends, North and South were George Foster Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred K. Stern, Dr. Will W. Alexander, Dr. J. H. Kilpatrick of Columbia University, Mrs. Edwin P. Cochran, of Connecticut, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, Editor P. B. Young and Judge Richard B. Russell, chief justice, Supreme Court of Georgia, have manifested a most encouraging and stimulating interest in this forward-looking effort to make a concrete demonstration of the possibilities for Negroes in the open country.

Selecting Name For Log Cabin

In an effort to stimulate keener interest among thousands of Negro boys and girls and farm men and women in a more satisfying life for themselves and their communities, the Association for the Advancement of Negro County Life is asking any one to suggest a name for this Community Log Cabin Center. A prize of $25.00 and a trip to the community and entertainment at the cabin, will be provided for the person submitting the most appropriate name.

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Contestants will be allowed to submit three names. The names suggested should be sent to Benjamin F. Hubert, executive secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life, Industrial College, Ga.

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Although their duties have taken them away from their native county, the Hubert brothers have kept in touch with the community, and the present "center" is a result of their conviction that the place where the great mass of our negro population can be the happiest and most prosperous is on the farm.

The new community center will have a school, with an accompanying shop, a vocational teacher in agriculture, another in home economics, a farm agent and a central building for recreation, educational and community meetings.

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Improvement in Condition Of Negro Farmers Is Sought In Unique Community Center

Rural Community Held Best Place for Negro To Have Satisfactory Living Conditions.

Constitution

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2-29-32

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Dec. wk.

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—Atlanta Constitution.

The Ishmaelite republishes the above editorial from Sunday's Atlanta Constitution. We feel sure that this community center for negro farmers will be a great blessing for them.

COMMUNITY CENTER FOR NEGROES TO OPEN

Constitution

SPARTA, Ga., Feb. 28.—(AP)—A rural center, established for the purpose of pointing the way toward economic prosperity and better living conditions among negroes in all sections of the country, will be opened here about May 1.

2-29-32

The project is an outgrowth of a community founded more than 60 years ago by three negro brothers. It will be established in the midst of a community of negroes who own and operate over 10,000 acres of land, and is aimed at placing the proper emphasis on development of the negro rural community as one of the best opportunities for negroes in the country.

Atlanta Ga.

The new community will have a school and a shop, a vocational teacher in agriculture, another in home economics, a farm agent and a central building for recreation, educational and community meetings.

Work on the recreation building, a log cabin with floor surface of 1,836 square feet, is nearly completed. It was built from logs hewn out of surrounding woods by the negroes.

One of the rooms, 22 by 38 feet, with a large open fireplace, will be used for lectures, club meetings, movies, community singing and banquets. Another large room will be used as a rural museum and reading room. A large porch with stone floor extends across the whole front.

The colony, founded by David Hubert, Floyd Hubert, the late Zack Hubert and others, was the first community in middle Georgia where negroes owned and operated farms.

A program of diversified farming has been followed by the negro farmers. They have also inaugurated a home beautification contest. Plans for the community center have been carried on by negroes, with assistance and advice of white friends in the section.

The community already has a Julius Rosenwald school with five teachers, and a church with 400 members.

White friends who have taken an interest in the community lending encouragement and aid wherever possible include George Foster Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred K. Stern, Dr. Will W. Alexander, Dr. J. H. Kilpatrick, of Columbia University; Mrs. Edwin P. Cochran, of Connecticut; Dr. Cater G. Woodson, P. G. Young and Judge Richard B. Russell, chief justice of the supreme court of Georgia.

ATLANTA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORKS GETS $30,000.00

Endowment

4-29-32

Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. W. W. Briley, secretary of the General Education Board, has just notified Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, that at the meeting of executive officers on April 14, 1932, it was voted to commit the General Education Board to an annual grant to the Atlanta School of Social Work for a period of three years, beginning June 1, 1932, totalling $30,000, or so much as may be needed toward current expenses.

This is the first grant made to the school by the General Education Board and is a source of great satisfaction to the administrative officers and trustees because it will enable the institution to continue to meet the growing demands on it for service and to go forward with certain necessary plans for expansion of its curriculum.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1932

Unique Rural Community Center Down In Georgia Seeks To Make Country Life More Satisfying

550 Logs And 150 Tons Of Granite Used In Construction

5-20-32

By ALLYN GRENVILLE

Especially for the Journal and Guide

DOWN in Hancock County, the heart of rural Georgia, there is being constructed a rural community center. The center was planned by Negroes and is being built by Negroes under the inspiring leadership of Benjamin F. Hubert, a native of that community president of the Georgia State Industrial College, and the executive secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life.

Built out of pine logs taken from the forests surrounding the cabin and native granite from the county the community house is one of the most attractively designed and most unique buildings to be found anywhere in the country. Certainly there is no building constructed in recent years that has so arrested the attention and challenged the admiration of all classes as this log cabin center, dedicated to a more satisfying life for Negroes on the farm.

The Center

The Log Cabin Community Center is the natural outgrowth of the life-long efforts of President Hubert to find some way in which farming and farm life may be made attractive to Negroes who have a hankering for sweet gum buds and pine needles and fresh ploughed open fields.

In talking with President Hubert, he stated that some years ago while at Tuskegee, the late William G. Willcox, who was at the time chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, expressed to him a keen desire to see the teaching of agriculture in our schools applied in a practical way in rural communities all over the South. Mr. Hubert expressed the belief at that time that such communities were entirely within the range of possibility and certainly most desirable.

A Dream Coming True

Mr. Willcox never lived to see the fruition of his dream. But Mr Hubert, working quietly, with the stimulation of a few friends of Negro progress has kept steadily before him this dream of a community where wholesome farming and farm life would become such a passion that people all over the country would turn there for information and inspiration in planning a redirected program of country life

About a year ago, the plans were finally completed by W. W. Wilkins architect of the South Carolina State College for Negroes, in cooperation with Antonia Orsot, director of mechanical industries at the Georgia State Industrial College, who acted as supervising architect.

550 Logs; 150 Tons of Granite

Five hundred and fifty logs have gone into the construction of the building along with one hundred and fifty tons of granite. The center sets back in a pine forest about a hundred yards from the highway. About three hundred yards in the rear of the Log Cabin Center is a fresh live stream of water. A clear flowing spring bursting out from beneath overhanging trees furnishes a plentiful supply of water to the thirsty.

The floor space of the cabin including the porches is over 2500 square feet. There is one large conference and social union living room with a massive open fire-place. There are other rooms for library, smaller group conferences, bed-rooms, kitchen and dining room. On the walls of this cabin will be hung the pictures of great men and women of both races, precedence being given to those who have made a success on the farms.

Better Race Relations

This center seeks to have men know, respect, and join with each other in an effort to make a fuller life for all. It is apparent to any visitor that the local white people take a keen personal interest and pride in this center. They already plan to use the center for conferences and sociables whenever arrangements can be conveniently made. No day passes now that automobile loads of white people are not seen stopping and inspecting the work being done on the center. Thirty automobiles stopped to inspect the Center on one Sunday in April.

Already it is the mecca for people of both races in a fifty-mile radius. At a recent meeting of the Kiwanis Club of Louisville, Georgia, it was voted to hold the annual meeting in 1933 at the Negro Log Cabin Center. White people have looked in on this center. offered congratulations and assistance to the project, who a few months ago never knew nor cared much about what Negroes were doing.

Whites Change Attitude

This Center will constantly seek to stimulate a lively interest of the best people of each race in the progress and welfare of the other. It has already been emphasized to white people that Negroes have ability, and that they are willing and anxious to use their energy to the end that the two racial groups working in close cooperation and harmony may usher in the glorious dawn of a new day in the rural South.

A Five-Year Program

A five-year community program has been inaugurated that will demonstrate the feasibility and the value of such service. It is felt that in five years this program of applied education will so impress itself, not only upon the people of this community and adjoining communities, but upon people throughout the nation that there will be the urge everywhere to follow such forward-looking leadership.

Two workers will be stationed in the community who will give their whole time to the full development of this program. A man will have charge of the work in landscape gardening and general farming, including all the year-round gardening and poultry and dairy projects carried on at the center.

He will stimulate the people to follow his practical leadership. He will be what the Germans call a "walking teacher," visiting the homes and conferring with the people, advising them not only as to their problems of production, but assisting them with their marketing and their individual social problems. Conferences will be held at the center and programs and plans made looking to improvement along both economic and social lines.

Home eBautification

There will be a woman who will help with home beautification, meal planning, dressmaking, and act generally as an advisor on all problems that concern the farm woman. She will lead in rural play and recreation. By example, she will show the people how to make for themselves a fuller and more wholesome social life. There will be something always in the community toward which the people can look forward. She will also assist in improving the sanitation and health of the community. She will assist not only with the business of making a living but she will aid in planning the family budget so as to save what has been produced. She will stimulate a more lively interest on the part of the woman as a major partner in the farm business. In fact these two community workers will stimulate the daily practice of *educated common sense* in the every day business of living.

Home Ownership Goal

This community, started by the late Zack Hubert, and his brothers sixty-five years ago has become one of the best known rural communities in the South. It is primarily a community of Negro land owners although there are thousands of acres tenanted.

Today over 10,000 acres are controlled and operated by Negroes in this one community.

It is the goal of those directing the five-year program to inspire every man to own the farm he operates. It is hoped that a way will be found whereby each family may secure enough money to make the initial payment on these farms. Under the proper guidance there is every reason to believe that given a real honest-to-goodness chance, thousands of Negroes now tenants and croppers will become farm owners.

Community Cooperation

A small community store is planned. This store will be operated in the interest of the people of the community. The people who trade at the store will share in the profits in proportion to the volume of business they do. At this store chickens, eggs, turkeys, butter, milk, hogs and cows will be listed for sale. Through organization the farmers will know how to produce and select and grade for a discriminating market. Therefore, it is believed that little trouble will be found in marketing at an advantage a large volume of products. The store is already being contructed out of stone gathered from fields nearby.

In anticipation of this scheme of community cooperative marketing, hundreds of turkeys, pure-bred chickens, hogs, beef cattle, and acres of truck crops are being made ready in this community for a wide discriminating market. A community canning plant will be opened this summer to can all surplus vegetables and fruit crops.

Already this community heads the county in pure-bred dairy cattle and chickens. A garden is found at every home and fall and winter crops of wheat, oats, and rye enhance the beauty of the rolling hills in the midst of which the homes cluster. In the school and church there is the same keen desire to do things together—a realization that together we stand and divided we fall."

School For Rural Teachers

As an indication of the kind of get-togethers that will be held at the Log Cabin Center in the future, the Georgia State Industrial College is holding this year, for the first time. from July 18 to August 20. a summer school for Negro rural teachers. Teachers will come there from twenty or more surrounding rural counties. They will be taught by example and precept how to redirect the community life of their people. They will receive college credit for work done.

The county superintendents of education will be assembled for a conference at the close of this school in order that they may be stimulated to see the need of having in their school systems wide-awake practical men and women. Already many of the superintendents and members of the county boards of education have visited the center.

One superintendent writes that "We are planning to use the white school bus to transport the colored teachers to the school every day, free of charge." Another writes, "I am selecting twelve of the best teachers in my county and directing them to this school with all of their fees paid. I believe this summer school will revolutionize the teaching in our schools and help build a more progressive life for our people."

The Way Out for the Negro

It is estimated that there are today 500,000 unemployed Negroes in our cities. They must expect long years of misery. Most assuredly the other racial groups who are the employers, other things being equal, will employ workers of their own nationality. The farms, properly organized and operated, offers the sure way out for the masses of Negroes, President Hubert believes.

The report of the Urban League shows that thousands of Negroes are being given cut rate tickets in order that they may get out of the crowded cities and on to the farms. In this Hancock County community there are five families that have returned from the cities and are no longer begging for an opportunity Three of these families came from

Atlanta and two from New York.

It appears to many friends of the race that there never was such an opportunity for the Negro as there is today on the farms. Fresh air, good climate, fertile soils, at unheard of low prices, and a cordial welcome on all sides await Negroes who have the capacity and the desire to join with others in making for themselves a more wholesome and independent living, and a full well-rounded life.

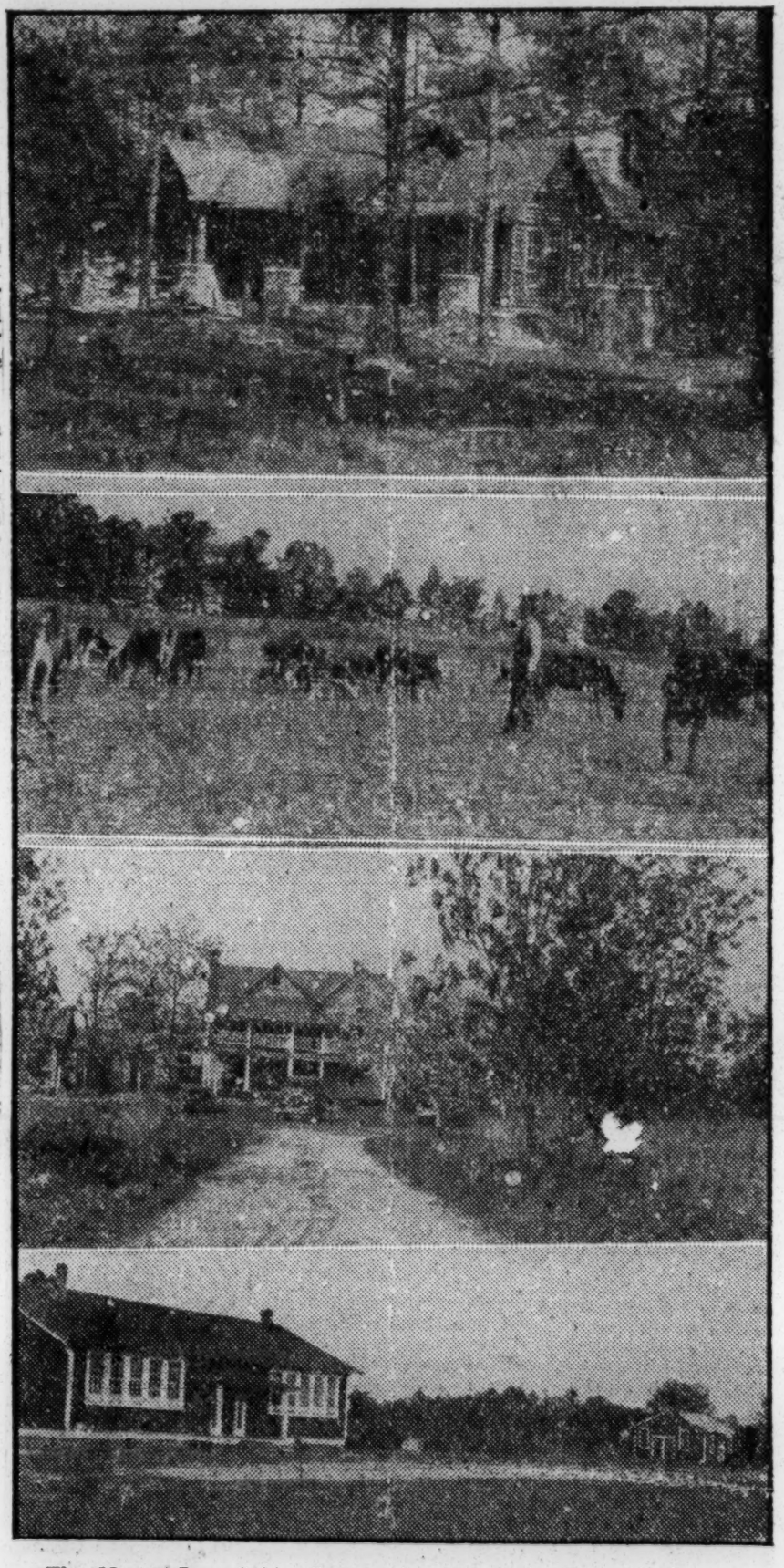
It is almost assuredly time for the man already on the farm to think together as the people in the Log Cabin Community are doing and build for themselves individually and collectively a living and a life that will continue to satisfy.

Highly Endorsed

Among the many nationally known people who have endorsed the Rural Center movement are: Mrs. Mary Otis Willcox, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, L. Hollingsworth Wood, Miss Emily E. F. Skeel, George Foster Peabody, all of New York City; Dr. William H. Kilpatrick and Miss Mabel C. Carney of Columbia University, New York City; Alfred K. Stern and Mrs. Marion Rosenwald Stern, of Chicago; Dr. William Alexander, director, Commission on Interrracial Cooperation, Atlanta; P. B. Young, editor, Norfolk Journal and Guide; Benjamin Brawley, author; and Dr. Carter G. Woodson, of Washington, D. C.

A pratt Adams, member, University Board of Regents; William Murphey, president Citizens and Southern National Bank; Dan G. Bickers, editor, Savannah Morning News; Sol C. Johnson, editor, Savannah Tribune, Savannah, Georgia; Mrs. Alice F. Cochran, New Haven, Connecticut; Clark Howell, editor, Atlanta Constitution; Mark Eldridge, managing editor, Macon Telegraph; Judge Richard B. Russell, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Georgia; and Mr. and Mrs. William M. Scott of Philadelphia.

The Log Cabin Community Center



The Negro Log Cabin Community Center in Hancock County, Ga. (top), which is now nearly complete. It is located in the heart of a thriving community where Negroes own and operate nearly 15,000 acres of farm lands. Negro tenants farm thousands of other acres.

The cabin is located in a pine forest. A few hundred yards below it flows a fresh stream of water. The community was started by the late Zack Hubert, an ex-slave, over sixty years ago.

The five-year plan worked out by the community center's sponsors calls for two workers at the center; an experienced man and woman who will carry forward a program in progressive applied education as an object lesson to farm people everywhere. Here black and white people proudly pull together for common ends.

The Hubert home (third picture from top). This house is owned by all of the twelve children together. It was here Zack and Camilla Hubert became inspired to own land for themselves.

In the second picture from the top is shown one of the many fine herds of cattle owned by Negroes in the Springfield community. The beef calves will soon be ready for the market. Moses A. Hubert is shown in the front.

The county training school and shop building in the Springfield Community, Hancock County, Ga., (at bottom) where five well-trained teachers are stimulating Negro boys and girls to make for themselves a "satisfying life on the farm."

CHAIRMAN NAMED FOR NEGRO DIVISION OF CHEST APPEAL

Constitution

9-17-32

Organization of the negro division of the Atlanta Community Chest was perfected Thursday afternoon under the leadership of Clara Pitts, chairman, who for a number of years has been the executive head of the Carrie Steele orphanage.

At a meeting Thursday held at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. chairmen and co-chairmen of the important committees were elected as follows:

On the big gifts committee A. T. Walden was elected chairman, J. T. Chiles and T. J. Ferguson, co-chairmen; committee on church co-operation, Rev. W. J. Faulkner, chairman; Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, co-chairman. Committee on fraternal organization, I. S. Blocker, chairman; Forrester B. Washington, co-chairman. Committee on house-to-house canvass, Rosa Thomas, chairman, with the other members to be chosen later. Committee on publicity, J. O. Thomas, chairman; N. Davis and Myrtle Estes, co-chairmen. Reginald A. Johnson, executive secretary of colored division; F. A. Toomer, chairman of speakers' bureau. Chairmen of other committees and a complete list of the membership of each committee will be announced later.

Much enthusiasm characterized the deliberation as they all realized that there is a real big job ahead.

Social Conditions, Improvement of-1932

Georgia.

Oct 8, 1932

Crowd

Sparta, Ga., July 26.—Nearly 2,000 people, many of them prominent in the educational and political life of this state, were present at the opening of the Camilla-Zack Country Life Center, near here Saturday afternoon. This is the first rural community center ever established in the history of Negro agriculture and has the co-operation and support of both races over this entire country.

Clarence F. Reynolds, chairman of the Hancock County Board of Education, was master of ceremonies and introduced interesting speakers, both white and colored.

The establishment of this project is the work of Benjamin F. Hubert, Negro educator, president of the Georgia Industrial College in Savannah. He is a native of this county, his father and mother being ex-slaves and pioneer settlers in the northern section of the county. This rural center is a memorial to his father and mother, the name given the place being their first names.

The community house which has just been completed is constructed of native logs with granite foundation, and is built among the pines on a beautiful location. It has a large assembly room with open fireplace, a reading room, picture room, three bedrooms, bath and kitchen. All modern conveniences are also built into the house.

Among the friends, north and south, who have contributed to the success of this enterprise are: George Foster Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred K. Stern Dr. Will W. Alexander, Dr. J. H. Kilpatrick, of Columbia University; Mrs. Edwin P. Cochran, of Connecticut, and Dr. Carter G. Woodson.

In 1881 the North Georgia Conference assigned Rev. J. W. Parker to the Warrenton circuit and he brought with him a little colored boy named Zeke Jarrett. Preacher Parker, like all Methodist preachers, moved on to other fields when his pastorate was concluded in Warrenton, but the Warren county spirit had gotten into Zeke and he refused to leave the place he had learned to love so well.

When he grew up he married a girl named Aquilla Johnson and started into the grocery business on a very modest scale. His business grew until he became one of Warrenton's best grocerymen. Satisfied with small profits, constantly replenishing his wares they were fre and attractive and he flourished. At the death of his wife, who had no children, he married Sarah Steel, of Milledgeville. They had five children, Frank, Claud, George, Sarah and John. When Zeke grew old he left the business section and built a little store on his own home grounds so that his wife and children could help him and confined his trade to the Negroes across the railroad. He was an industrious, moral man and he enjoyed the confidence of both white and colored people. He passed away in 1932.

Among the most progressive and successful merchants who ever did business in Warrenton was Charles C. Williams, a man of color.

For many years he operated a plain and fancy grocery store where Mr. F. R. Lowe now operates a store of like character.

The white people of Warrenton and vicinity made no difference in their trading with Charles and with the white merchants, for his goods were always the freshest and the best that the market afforded.

He was the first person to bring ice to Warrenton. He had tickets exactly like those in use today with 2's, 3's and 5's printed on them indicating that one could get two three, five or ten pounds of ice.

That was forty odd years ago. There were no refrigerators in use in Warren county and no automobiles, but some member of the family would walk up town to Charles Williams' store and get usually two pounds of ice to use for iced tea at the noon meal, what, if any, was left was wrapped in newspapers and then in an old blanket and put aside to make ice water in the afternoon and the performance was repeated at supper time. Then ice cream freezers were offered for sale by this same enterprising merchant and housewives furnished ice cream for their own tables.

Charles ran an ice cream parlor in connection with his store and he had several freezers of three and five gallon capacities that he used for his business. There were no wholesale ice cream manufacturers that Warren county knew of in those days. Buttermilk was kept in the well in cans swung by a rope previous to this time, but it soon gave way to ice tea.

The first phonograph that ever came to Warrenton was brought by Chas. Williams. It was a box looking affair with two tubes the ends of which were put into the ears of the listener and only one person at a time could hear the music or the speaking. What a wonderful invention. One could hear music from such a curious source.

Chaarles kept a delivery wagon drawn by a big fat bay horse and his delivery boy was nurse-maid to many a tot who spent hours on the wagon on his rounds. A five-cent purchase would carry that wagon joyfully to the remotest part of the town, which, however, was not very far at that.

Charles Williams was the son of Chaney Smith, who lived near Camak. He married Hattie Jones, a daughter of Sing Jones. They had two daughters.

He accumulated a good deal of property, but he was a very sensible Negro and never, even in his most prosperous years, did he do anything that forfeited the confidence and respect of his white friends.

His children left Warrenton when they reached adolescence o enter northern colleges and on his death several years ago, Hattie, his wife, went to live with her daughters, who had married and had homes of their own.

William Royal Hudson, was born in Warrenton, receiving his early education in the Warrenton colored school. He then became a student at Moorehouse College in Atlanta, Ga. Finishing there he came back to Warrenton and began teaching in the school where he had once been a pupil.

He married Anna Parrott, of Greensboro, Ga. She taught with him and no higher recommendation can be given this couple than to say that they had charge of the Warrenton colored school for forty-five years.

They had eight children who, after going as high as their parents could carry them here, were sent North where cultural advantages for the Negroes are provided.

One of the daughters, Louise, married Daniel Pope and they spent six years as missionaries in Africa. Another daughter, Marie is teaching Domestic Science in Haynes College in Augusta, Ga.

George Fowler was born in 1844, and was the property of Mr. Levi Fowler. He is still living at the same place where he was born. He is lovingly known to his old master's grand and great-grand children as "Daddy Fowler." He is perfectly honest and trustworthy and is held in high esteem by the Fowler family, and is given twenty acres of land for his own use, rent free, by Col. E. P. Davis, whose wife now owns the farm on which "Daddy Fowler" lives, and whatever he needs he is perfectly sure will be provided by these white friends.

Another colored man who had many friends among the white people of Warren county was known as "Uncle" Ned Simms.

During slavery time he belonged to Mr. Curran Battle, of this county, and held the office of carriage driver. When he was freed he came to Warrenton and ran a hack line to and from the hotel to the station. He was thoroughly reliable and trustworthy and would have sacrificed his life in defense of his "fares." He married Lurindy, also a slave of Mr. Battle, and they had one son, Isom, who inherited his father's hack business and also his father's inherent honesty and trustworthiness. Ned died some years ago and his son followed in death several years later. Some of his grand children still live in Warrenton.

One of the oldest and most respected Negroes in Warrenton today is John Gilham. Though he is eighty-nine years old and walks with a stick that looks like an alpine stock, he is seen on the streets almost every day. The ravages of time have left his body in quite a feeble state, but his mental faculties seem little impaired.

John was the son of Kinchen, who came from North Carolina, and Eliza, who had been the property of a Mr. Carr, in Virginia. Kinchen and Eliza were the slaves of Mr. Henry Latimer of Hancock county and John was born there in 1843.

In 1854, James Latimer, a son of Henry Latimer, married and moved to Warrenton, in Warren county, and John Gilham was given to the newly married couple and came to Warrenton to live.

That was seven years before the beginning of the War Be-

tween the States and it is very interesting to hear John narrate facts regarding those stirring times. He boasts, with much pride, that he was drummer boy for the McDuffie Rifles, one of the military companies that went from Warren county. He tells of the drilling and of the military manoeuvers that were practiced in the square now used as the Central Park in Warrenton.

John married twice, first to Eliza Day and last to Sarah Hunt. He was a carpenter by trade and made good wages until he became too old to work. He has been very religious and is one of the leading members of his church. He has some education and has, naturally, a mind far above the average of his race. He is claiming the promises of his Lord who he says assures him he shall not suffer.

DEMONSTRATES WHAT OTHERS MAY ACHIEVE

Journal and Guide

Georgia Experiment Called Ray Of Light

Norfolk Va

By BENJAMIN F. HUBERT

President, Georgia State Industrial College 12-24-32

It is refreshing to know what one rural community center is doing to demonstrate to other communities the possibilitiese of bringing cheer and comfort to the hearts of millions of people who have hitherto longed for a leadership that will make their lives more nearly satisfying than they have been in the past.

During the past week while en route to Atlanta, I took the opportunity to stop in for the night at the Camilla-Zack Life Center in Hancock County, Georgia. I was not expected; therefore, there were no special plans made for my coming. I arrived there about 8:00 p. m., and found a large group of boys assembled in the building. By actual count there were 37 boys present ranging in ages from 14 to 20.

Overalls, Cold, and Miles

These boys came some with their overalls on and others in every-day dress for their usual weekly meeting. Some came from as far as three miles away. They came despite the fact that it was cold on the outside. These youngsters completely filled the large assembly room. Before an open fire they sat around tables, some playing whist, others checkers, others telling jokes and some reading magazines and newspapers, and occasionally one playing the piano.

It was Thursday evening, the usual time of the meeting of the "Boys' Club" I found out on making inquiry. Near the close of the evening program, one youngster arose and introduced the visitors for short talks. He was president of the club. One could see on the faces of these boys that they were happy to know that they had now a center where they could go from time to time and make merry among themselves.

A Real Big Brother

The community leader, Zachary T. Hubert, the second son of the late Zack Hubert, pioneer landowner in the community is the leader in this Community Center. He is really a big brother to the whole community. Not only does he take the leadership in organizing the Boys' Clubs for social activity. He has also organized the Men's Bible Class which meets weekly at the center for the study of the Sunday school lesson and other questions arising.

In addition to this, he has taken an active interest in the improvement of the Sunday school and the church. He has also given advice and assistance in the building and improvement of the school for the community. Leonard Law, the principal of the school, was there that evening to discuss plans with him for the construction of a home economics building.

Economic Progress

The community is also making progress along economic lines. Under this same progressive leadership over 300 acres of wheat and oats have been sown this fall. Very little fall grain was sown last year. There is a good garden at every home and the people have vegetables to eat such as they have not had in many years. There is plenty of pork, chickens, eggs and butter, and plans are being made for a larger amount of these and other products.

On Friday morning I was shown a letter which was received by the community leader from the white county agent, S. D. Truitt, of Fulton County, notifying the community that a market had been found in Atlanta for the sale of 100 or more turkeys raised in the community during the past year.

Plans are already being made for the regular marketing of butter chickens, and eggs; and the people are being taught to grade these products so that they will bring better prices when marketed cooperatively.

The Spirit of the Center

The best part of the whole experiment seems to me to be the wonderful spirit found in the community. Despite the hard times and the lack of money people are not downhearted. They are looking forward with a spirit of optimism. Every farm home is making plans for next year, feeling that it is a fine thing to live in that community. This fine spirit of optimism has to my mind, been due to the fact that there is something to look forward to every day in the year—a community program that provides for all.

As I noticed these future farmers in their meeting on Thursday evening sitting before the wide-open fireplace with the glow of the burning logs lighting up the whole room, I could not but feel there is need of such a center in every community in the Southland.

Looking down from the walls of this room are the pictures of such men as George Foster Peabody, the late William G. Wilcox, the late Julius Rosenwald, the late C. T. Walker, the late Booker Washington, and Dr. Robert R. Moton. There are also pictures of the men and women of both races of the community who have made their mark in serving their community in a large way.

True Pioneers

I could not help but feel that the Boys Club and the Girls Club meetings and the Adult Club meetings as they are held in this center from time to time will in some way catch the spirit of these pioneer leaders in blazing the water for better relations between the races and a more diversified economic and social rural life that will satisfy. This community acting as a torch, a ray of light, is truly pioneering. The thousands who come there for information and inspiration will go away with a new sense of what it means to live and serve out in the open counrty.

Certainly there is yet hope for a Negro rural community leadership that will get our group somewhere if the Negro youth can be inspired to accept the challenge to so redirect their own community activity that the whole people may live and enjoy life as human beings should.

Visits Rural Center

President Benjamin F. Hubert of Georgia State Industrial College, who wrote the accompanying article about the interesting rural community center in Hancock County, Georgia.

Atlanta Relief Heads Deny Failure To Aid Negro Woman

Beck, Miller Write New Yorkers That Mother of Scottsboro Man Was Cared for by Chest

Constitution

Intimations of Sherwood Anderson, author of fiction, and Bruce Blevin, editor of the New Republic, that Atlanta relief agencies had neglected a negro woman, mother of one of the Scottsboro, Ala., condemned men, met with vigorous denial here.

J. Frank Beck, a member of council from the eighth ward and chairman of council's hospital and charity committee, and Frank Miller, manager of the Community Chest, wrote letters to the New Yorkers denying the charges. Mr. Miller said that the woman in question had been for several weeks under the care of the Community Chest and that she had had regular medical attention.

Anderson, as chairman of the Prisoners' Relief Fund, of New York, sent to Mr. Beck a circular letter explaining that the mother of Ozie Powell, one of seven Scottsboro negroes under death sentence, had just lost her baby in Atlanta and was without money with which to bury it; her daughter was resperately ill and there was no food or medicine in the house.

Bliven sent substantially the same report to Mr. Miller. The latter replied that Josephine Powell, the woman in question, had applied to the Community Chest for relief on October 31. Her grandchild died, but was buried by the city. The only illness in the family, a relief worker found, was that of Josephine's small son, who was out of school only one day.

"Since your publication is not the only one which received alleged information about this case," Mr. Miller said, "it would appear that some one in Atlanta was seeking to reflect on the work of the Chest and its allied societies."

In Mr. Beck's letter to Anderson he said that the circular letter which Anderson had sent out should properly be referred to federal authorities and stopped on a fraud order, and characterized the instance as a "built-up sob story."

Mr. Beck also submitted figures to show that there was no discrimination in charity work here between whites and negroes.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1932

WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT THE RURAL COMMUNITY CENTER

5-20-32

"The community center idea as you are developing it ought to make a very strong appeal and a very practical appeal to your people. The five-year program strikes me as being a very efficient manner in which to go about developing and demonstrating the possibilities of farming in the section."

—C. A. COBB,
Editor, The Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist.

"The National Recreation Association has felt the need for such a development for some time. Some headway has been made in white communities, but you are pioneering in this work for our group."

—CALVIN K. STALNAKER,
Executive Director, Frederick Douglass Community Ass'n, Toledo, Ohio.

"The idea of the Log Cabin Summer School has certainly sold itself to me."

—B. L. HENDERSON,
Teachers College, Columbia University, New York.

"Your program for the improvement of Negro Rural Life deserves every encouragement, for it is in the country that he is most exploited and deprived of advantage; the Negro problem will be nearer a solution when there will be as energetic and intelligent militant leadership in the country as in the city."

—J. E. SPINGARN,
New York City

"There is a spirit of enthusiasm and unity here that cannot be equalled anywhere in the state now. Every home visited, had something worthwhile to show—not a blue note during my whole visit. This is unusual during these times.

"Another thing, the building of this community center and the publicity concerning it are doing a whole lot to start people thinking of such possibilties everywhere and generally of ways and means of stimulating a finer country life."

—P. H. STONE,
Georgia State Agent for Negro Farm Demonstration Service.

"You are absolutely and everlastingly right. The best opportunity for the Southern Negro, and for most of us, white and colored, is out on the land."—MABEL C. CARNEY, professor of rural education, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.

"Surely you already know that we are one hundred per cent for the college, not only because of its importance in the field of education, but because of our confidence in its leadership."—WILL W. ALEXANDER, director, Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta, Georgia.

"I can think of nothing more necessary for the economic life of our people in this critical era than the Country Life Movement which you have started. If we are to cultivate self-respect and have a genuine vision for the future, it is of the highest importance that we have this emphasis on the owning of farms, on the diversifying of crops, and on making rural life attractive by more conveniences and more organized community recreation. The whole effort is a signal contribution to civilization in our time, and the idea of the Springfield Community Center is one that might well be emulated throughout the South. I bid you God-speed as you go forward."—BENJAMIN BRAWLEY, professor of English, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

"Your plans for the Log Cabin certainly seem to be excellent. I think if such a center could be established in all of the rural communities, many of the rural problems would quickly disappear. I am quite sincere in my belief that you are on the right track in your efforts to colonize at strategic points or at least at one point—a group of representative farmers who will demonstrate in an efficient manner the worthiness of the project."—GEORGE R. ARTHUR, associate for Negro welfare, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, Illinois.

"I am convinced that you, Mr. President, are doing a great work, not only for your race, but also for the State of Georgia as a whole, and as a member of the board of regents, I shall give your laudable efforts my heartiest cooperation."—RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Chief Justice Supreme Court, Georgia; Member Board of Regents, University System of Georgia, Atlanta, Georgia.

"More has been accomplished at the Georgia State Industrial College during the last five years in which President Hubert has been there, than in the thirty-five years preceding his acceptance of the leadership of the college."—J. G. LEMON, attorney-at-law, Savannah, Georgia.

President Of Georgia State Industrial College

DR. B. F. HUBERT

SOCIAL WORK SCHOOL GRADUATES TONIGHT

Exercises commemorating the twelfth anniversary of the Atlanta School of Social Work and the commencement exercises of the school will be held in Sister's chapel, Spelman College, at 8 o'clock tonight. J. Prentice Murphy, executive secretary of the children's bureau, of Philadelphia, and director of the Seyburt Foundation, will deliver the commencement address. "The Job of Understanding People."

Dr. Edgar H. Johnson, chairman of the board of trustees, will preside. Other speakers on the program will be President M. S. Savage, Clark University; Kendall Weisiger, Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.; Miss Rhoda Kaufman, executive secretary, Atlanta Family Welfare Society, and Forrester B. Washington, director Atlanta School of Social Work. Music will be furnished by Mike McDowell, pianist; Minnie Bowden, soprano; Veniamin Blinov, tenor, and the Clark University quintet under direction of Frederick Hall.

FIRST ASSEMBLY HELD IN HANCOCK LOG CABIN

Constitution

Negro Community Center Will Be Formally Opened Next Sunday

Atlanta, Ga.

SPARTA, Ga., July 19.—The first assembly of the Log Cabin Country Life summer school for negro teachers opened Monday in Hancock county with George R. Arthur, of Rosenwald Foundation, Chicago, as principal speaker. He expressed himself as being highly pleased and most favorably impressed with the rural idea of the project. He paid tribute to President B. F. Hubert, founder, who for ten years has been developing the project.

A large group of teachers, local citizens and 4-H club boys gathered for the opening exercises, which were held under one of the large tents near the cabin. The cabin will be formally opened Sunday. 7-20-32

Statewide and national interest has been shown in the cabin, which is most beautifully set off and surrounded by a large grove of native pines, among which tents have been erected. On the large stone pillars at the entrance to the cabin may be seen inscribed: "Camilla-Zack Community Center." This is a most fitting place for both rural and urban teachers to assemble and study.

Negro Community Center To Be Opened Near Sparta

Constitution

Project of Benjamin F Hubert To Be Lauded by Speakers and Visitors at Exercises Today.

6-3-32

Atlanta, Ga.

Pictures in Gravure Pictorial Section

SPARTA, Ga., July 23.—For the first time in the history of negro agriculture in this country, a rural community center for negroes has been established. 7-24-32

It is in Hancock county, near here, and will be officially opened tomorrow afternoon, with thousands of visitors from many sections, including Governor Richard B. Russell Jr., expected to attend. A barbecue will be held following a program of addresses by a number of well-known speakers.

Opening exercises will begin at 1 o'clock this afternoon with assembly and an inspection of the cabin, grounds and the old near-by spring.

Among those on the program for addresses are D. W. Bickers, editor of the Savannah Morning News; Charles M. Snelling, chancellor of the University of Georgia; J. Phil Campbell, of the University of Georgia division extension service; Dr. W. W. Alexander, general secretary of the interracial commission; Mark Ethridge, managing editor of the Macon Telegraph; Judge Richard B. Russell Sr., chief justice of the state supreme court; P. H. Stone, of the state division department for negroes; C. F. Reynolds, chairman of the Hancock county board of education, and Julian Harris, news director of The Atlanta Constitution. The speaking is expected to begin about 3 o'clock.

The Community Center, which is to be aligned with the Georgia State Industrial College as a summer school, is an attempt to place the proper emphasis on the development of the negro rural community as one of the best opportunities for negroes in the country to provide for themselves a satisfying life.

The entire project is the work of Benjamin F. Hubert, noted negro educator and president of the Georgia Industrial College. His father and mother were pioneer settlers of that portion of the county and owned hundreds of acres of fertile land.

Log Cabin Center.

The log cabin center, now complete, has an inside floor surface of 1,836 square feet. It is located in a pine forest about 100 yards from the highway and in the center of a community of negroes who own and operate over 10,000 acres of land. It is 12 miles from a railroad. It is constructed entirely of logs that have been hewn out of the surrounding woods in the community. One hundred and fifty tons of local stone have been used in the foundation and to build the chimneys. There is in the cabin one large room, 22 by 38 feet, with a large open fireplace. This room will be used for conferences, banquets, club meetings, stereopticon lectures, health inspections, movies and community singing. There is a large room to be used as a rural museum, reading room and picture room. There are three large bedrooms with bath, a kitchen and pantry, and large porch with stone floor extending across the whole front. The front room is so constructed that it can be extended to the porch and opened at each end, connecting two other rooms for additional space when the need arises. The idea of the log cabin community center, the plans for the building and all of the construction work done on the building have been carried on by negroes, with the assistance and advice of friends of the other racial group.

Founded 60 Years Ago.

This community was founded more than 60 years ago by three brothers, the late Zack Hubert, David Rubert and Floyd Hubert, Gordon Dixon, Ellen Lewis and a few other pioneering spirits who in their own primitive way sought for themselves and their children independence of action and better ways of living. It was the first community in the whole of middle Georgia, where negroes owned and operated farms. At present there is a church with over 400 members, a five-teacher Julius Rosenwald school, with shop building. This school has a vocational teacher of agriculture and teacher of home economics.

One of the most remarkable facts in connection with the development of this negro rural community is the splendid co-operation between the colored and the white people, not only in this community, but throughout that whole section. The white farmers and merchants evidence keen interest and pride in every advance made by the negroes of the Springfield community.

Other white and negro friends, north and south, notably George Foster Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred K. Stern, Dr. Will W. Alexander, Dr. J. H. Kilpatrick, of Columbia University; Mrs. Edwin P. Cochran, of Connecticut; Dr. Carter G. Woodson, Editor P. B. Young and Judge Richard B. Russell, chief justice of the supreme court of Georgia, have manifested a stimulating interest in this forward-looking effort to make a concrete demonstration of the possibilities for negroes in the open country.

Unique Negro Community Center Is Opened in Hancock County

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

(The following article on "Springfield," the unique negro community center which opens today in Hancock county, is by Z. T. Hubert, the founder of the center, and for many years one of the leading negro educators in the south. Photographs of the center appear in the rotogravure section of this issue of The Constitution.) 7-24-32

BY Z. T. HUBERT,

For Years College President and Specialist in Agriculture.

Personally I am interested in Springfield because it is the place of my birth and early manhood. It is the place also where I have invested my earnings in farm land, backing my faith in the possibilities of better living in a wider and more resourceful way through the teachings of science, business methods and co-operation in farm affairs.

One recalls that much has been written and spoken about Springfield and for several reasons it is perhaps the most widely known project with a "forward to the farm" slogan. But aside from generalities and newspaper publicity what are the facts? Is there a real and substantial basis or background to the Springfield community project? The public has a right to know.

Today the public will be invited to visit the project and witness the opening of Log Cabin—a community center, and observe something of the spirit actuating the enterprise. But for the wider and more intimate knowledge of persons interested and for those who may not be privileged to make the trip I am first allowing the camera to tell a story of homes—some among the many. A group of these pictures appear in the roto-gravure section of this issue of The Constitution.

If these pictures add somewhat to the certainty or lend assurance, and let me add, there are many more and equally as good, permit me to give something definite as to land ownership.

Connected Negro Land Owners.

No claim to perfection by any means is made as to the present status of things at Springfield. It is, however, in many respects different. A distinctive and basic feature is ownership of the land. Any assurance of progress and permanence in family and community life is based upon home and land ownership and, in this particular project, it has assumed definite and decided proportions. Beginning years ago with the purchase of 150 acres of land by three brothers who felled the trees, cleared the ground and without any outside aid out of the proceeds of the farm paid in full there is at this time acreage reaching into the thousands.

For the benefit of any "doubting Thomases," and there are always some who like to be shown, we are listing 25 men and women farm owners:

Gordon Dixon owns 900 acres, Ed Cooper 54 acres, B. F. Hubert 500, Floyd Hubert 180, William Johnson 120, John W. Hubert 690, Floyd Lewis 40, Pelham Skrine 185, Tom Skrine 150, Lucius Skrine 75, Rosa Johnson 35, John Johnson 45, Matilda Johnson 35, Susie Johnson 35, Ed Turner 75, Stephen McGee 100, Crockett Ruff 100, Fred Lewis 100, John Lewis 75, Walton Hill 160, Endie Washington 75, William Thomas 60, Z. T. Hubert 735, Viola Williams 60 and many others who could just as well be placed in this list.

Not Promotion Scheme.

It will be observed then that this is in no sense a promotion scheme or device to sell people land. In fact, no solicitation whatever is made outsiders and certainly only those who could become properly settled and who would enter whole-heartedly into the spirit of the community would be welcomed.

The present leaders of the movement, however, feel that for those who have obtained this footing and acquired these holdings there remain a larger and fuller more satisfying life through co-operation in definite community farm programs. And if this is possible at Springfield why not in hundreds of other rural communities. With the ownership of land, community of interests and under negro leadership, can we develop social units self-sufficient as positive state and national assets? Springfield then is distinctly a challenge to negro manhood, courage, initiative.

COMMUNITY CENTER OPENED AT SPARTA

Constitution
7-25-32

SPARTA, Ga., July 24.—(AP)—The Camilla-Zack country life center for the use of country people was opened here today in the presence of a large crowd that included representatives from various sections of the nation. C. A. Reynolds, chairman of the Hancock county board of education, presented the speakers at the exercises. President B. F. Hubert, director of work at the center, paid tribute to his father and mother for whom the center is named, and to helpful assistance given him by whites and negroes.

Among those present were W. H. Rhorer, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; J. S. Peters, president of Paine college, Augusta; Charles Harper, of Booker Washington High school, Atlanta; P. H. Stone, of The Industrial college; T. M. Campbell, Alabama; M. Cunningham, Athens; Professor and Mrs. Baumeister, of Columbia university, New York.

T. O. Calloway, president Georgia State college, Barnesville; M. R. Little, vice-president of The State Education association of Georgia, Louisville; and S. A. Jones, grand chancellor of the Georgia Knights of Pythias.

Many Attend Opening Rural Community

Journal
Macon, Ga.
7-25-32

Camilla-Zack Country Life Center an

INTERESTING PROJECT

For Self-Development of Rural Negroes

Sparta, July 24—The Camilla-Zack Country Life center was opened today near Sparta in Hancock county with appropriate exercises. Zack T. Hubert acted as master of ceremonies and introduced C. F. Reynolds, chairman of the County Board of Education in Hancock county. The largest and most representative crowd ever assembled in this section of the south was formally made welcome to the County and Community by Mr. Reynolds who kindly served as chairman and presented the several speakers representing the various sections of the country. Among those present were W. H. Rohrer, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; President N. S. Peters, Paine College, Augusta; Charles Harper of Booker Washington High School, Atlanta; P. H. Stone, Industrial College; T. M. Campbell, Alabama; M. Cunningham of Athens, Prof. and Mrs. Baumeister of Columbia University, New York city; President T. O. Calloway, Georgia State College, Barnesville; M. R. Little, vice president of the State Educational Association of Georgia, Louisville, S. A. Jones, grand chancellor Knights of Pythias, Savannah, Rev. Smith, Sparta, C. W. Moran, superintendent of Education, Sparta, C. R. Hill, W W. Whaley, A. E. Jernigan, W. M. Wheeler, Mayfield; Mrs. Hubert Hightower Berry, Rev. Reed, Burnet Moore, Lee Dickens, Rev. Watkins, Floyd Hubert, K. Harold, director of music at Morehouse and Spelman, Dr. R. S. Douthard, Mrs. S. H. Archer, Morehouse of Atlanta, Helen Kilpatrick, Mayfield; Dr. R. H. Carter, Atlanta; Rev. S. T. Redd, Dr. Harris, Dr. P. E. Love, Dr. Moody of Savannah and many others who participated in making the exercises quite a gala occasion.

Atlanta, Ga.
7-25-32

President B. F. Hubert, director of the work at this center in a thirty minute address set forth the purpose of the center in a most happily and acceptable manner. He payed a worthy tribute to his father and mother for whom the Community Center is named and to the helpful assistance given by both white and colored. He himself was happy in opening to the public this beautifully constructed and modern building for the service of the community and state.

Macon, Ga.

The occasion was furnished by the community school and the local quartette led the congregation in appropriate Negro melodies. A beautiful piano rendition was given by Miss Joesphnie Harold, daughter of K. Harold of Atlanta, and also the selection "The Rugged Cross" was given by special request.

Many of the old pioneers of the community were recognized and also the workers who gave their best toward the completion of this beautifully constructed and modern Community building.

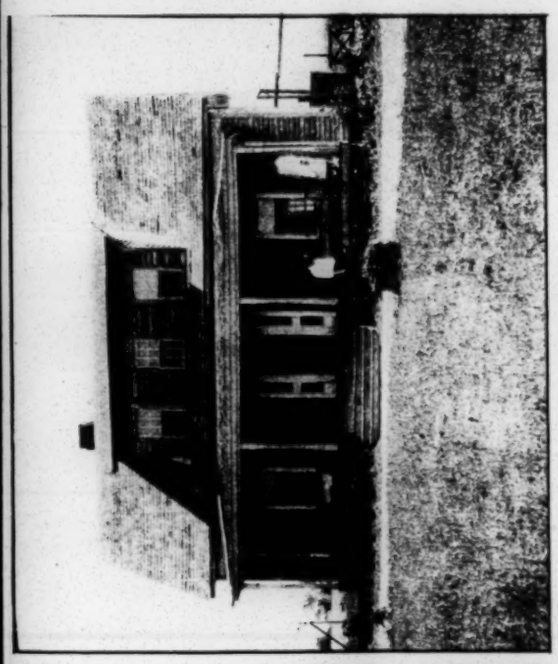
Perhaps nowhere in the country has a work of such significance been projected, certainly among colored people. It is for the country people by the country people and seems destined to have a large and important influence and perhaps financial backing.

One of the most noticeable features of the day's program was the happy cordial gathering of men and women of both races on this occasion. Every speaker pledged his unstinted support of the Community Center work and the five-year program mapped out.

White and colored people everywhere in Georgia say that this is the beginning of the new era and the development of rural life in the south. This Community Center becomes a beacon light to point the way to a more generous cooperation on the part of men of all races in their efforts to bring about a more satisfying life for those who live on the farms. Can white people and people in the heart of the south be brought to understand their mutual responsibilities and opportunities? Can the two races work together in harmony, each respecting the other? These questions have already been answered in the affirmative by the friends of this Community center. Every expression by both white and colored people on this occasion was one of good will and hope for the future.

Telegrams and letters endorsing the project were received from the following: Gov. Richard B. Russell, Jr., Richard B. Russell, Sr., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, Charles M. Snelling, Chancellor of the University of Georgia, William H. Kilpatrick of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York city, and Dr. Mark Ethridge, managing editor, Atlanta Constitution; Dr. Harris, president of Macon Telegraph; D. G. Rogers, editor, Savannah Morning News; P. B. Young, editor, Norfolk Journal and Guide; George Foster Peabody, New York city, and Dr. Howell editor, Atlanta Constitution-York.

Social Conditions, Improvement of — 1932

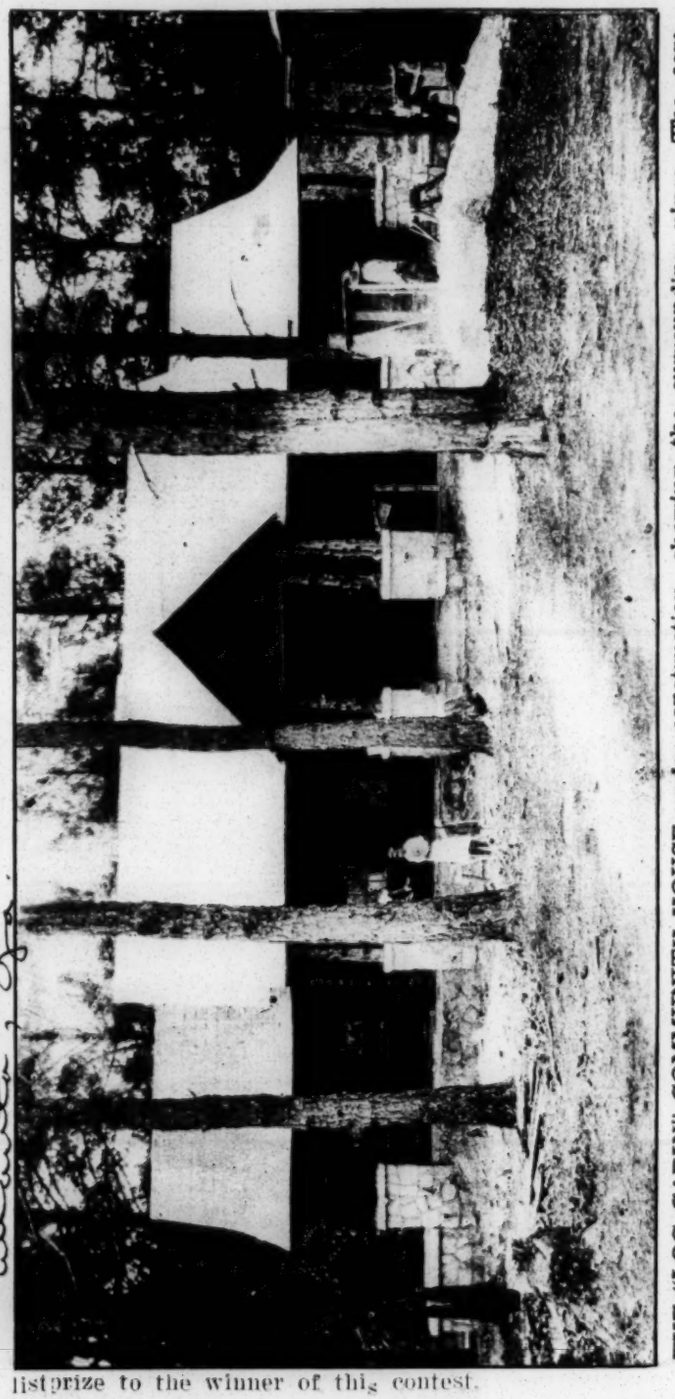


ONE OF THE NEWER HOMES IN THE COMMUNITY is the property of Deacon Ed Cooper. His sons and daughters are interested in farming practically and theoretically—one is a federal demonstration agent.

Negro community center illustrating the advantages of farm and home ownership. The Springfield negro community is located in Hancock county, Georgia. See news story in today's issue, opposite editorial page.

THE HOME OF GORDON AND BETSY DIXON, parents of 17 children. Married sons live near by in their own homes.

THE HOME OF THE HUBERT FAMILY, where 12 children were born and reared. A home that grew from a log cabin. It is located in the Springfield community.



THE "LOG-CABIN" COMMUNITY HOUSE under construction, showing the surrounding pines. The community center will be thrown open to visitors today.

To Open Log Cabin Center

Initial Ceremony Will Be on July 24th

GOVERNOR TO SPEAK

Miss Rosalyn Jackson Wins $25.00 Prize

It is announced by Benjamin F. Hubert, executive secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life, that the Log Cabin Community Center for Negroes which has been completed in Hancock county, Georgia, will be formally opened on the afternoon of July 24. In announcing the formal opening of this, the first rural community center for Negroes in the country, it was stated that the name finally chosen for the center is Camilla-Zack County Life Center.

This name was selected from a list of more than 400 names submitted by people of both race groups from 20 different states. The prize of $25 will be awarded to Miss Resalyn A. Jackson, 515 East Henry street, this city who was the successful contestant. J. M. Maxwell, Jr., and Miss Cassandra E. Maxwell of Orangeburg, S. C., have already sent their check for $25 requesting that they be allowed to donate the prize to the winner of this contest.

The judges in the contest were Dr. Will W. Alexander, director of Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Sallie W. Alexander, director of Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Sallie Hill, Associate Editor, Progressive Farmer, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Alfred K. Stern, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Mary T. Scott, Radnor, Pa.; Mrs. Wi[illegible] G. Wilcox, New York City; Miss Mabel C. Carney, Prof. of Rural Education, Columbia University, New York City; Miss Joan McAllister Industrial College; Gov. Zack Hubert, H. Mayfield, Ga.; D. G. Bickers, editor, Savannah Morning News, Savannah, Ga.; Sol. C. Johnson, editor, The Savannah Tribune, Savannah, Ga.; P. B. Young, editor, Norfolk Journal and Guide, Norfolk, a.; and Benson Y. Landis, secretary of American Country Life Association and editor of Rural America.

Gov. Richard B. Russell, Jr., has been invited to be present at the formal opening of the community center and make an address on the subject of "A More Satisfying Life on The Farms." It is expected that the governor will be present along with many other notables from far and near. Visitors will witness for the first time the ceremonies connected with the opening of the First Rural Center for Negroes in America.

This community project has already received wide recognition and much publicity. Strong editorials endorsing the community center idea have appeared in the Atlanta Constitution, the Sparta Ishmaelite, the Savannah Morning News, the Savannah Tribune, and the Norfolk Journal and Guide. Newspapers in all sections of the country have carried articles dealing with this movement to rebuild a more satisfying farm life. There is a continual visitation of people from all sections to the center even before it has been completely finished. Both races come together there and are inspired to do something for their own communities when they return.

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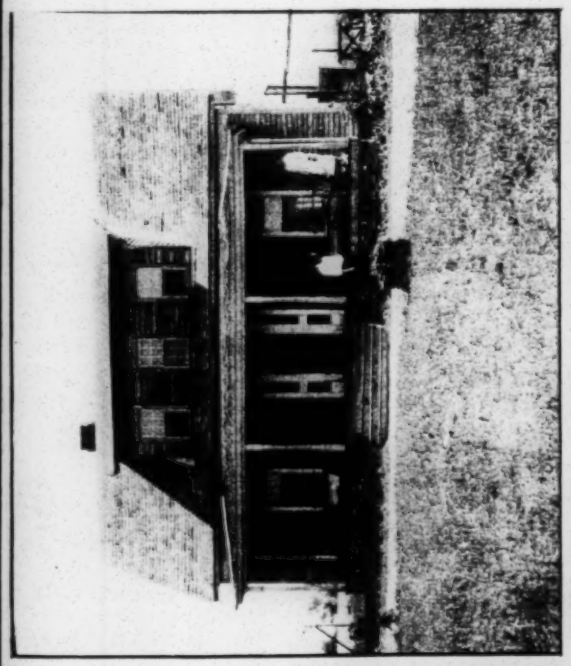

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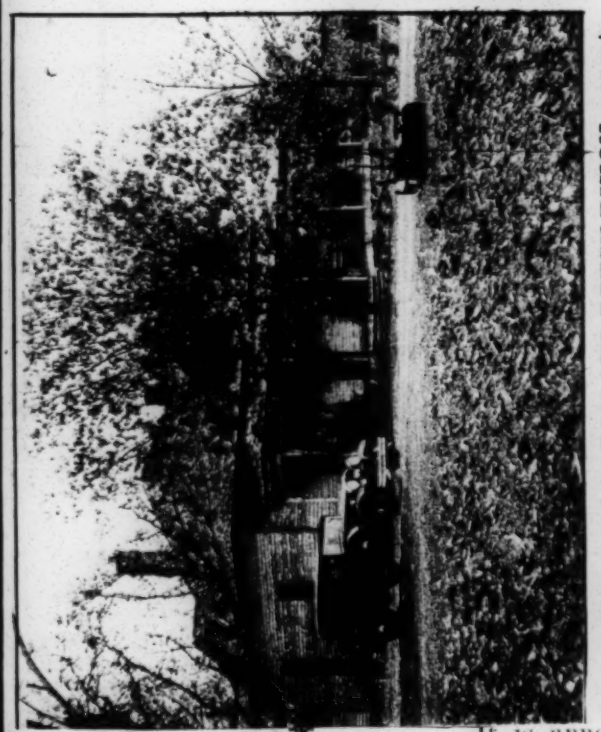

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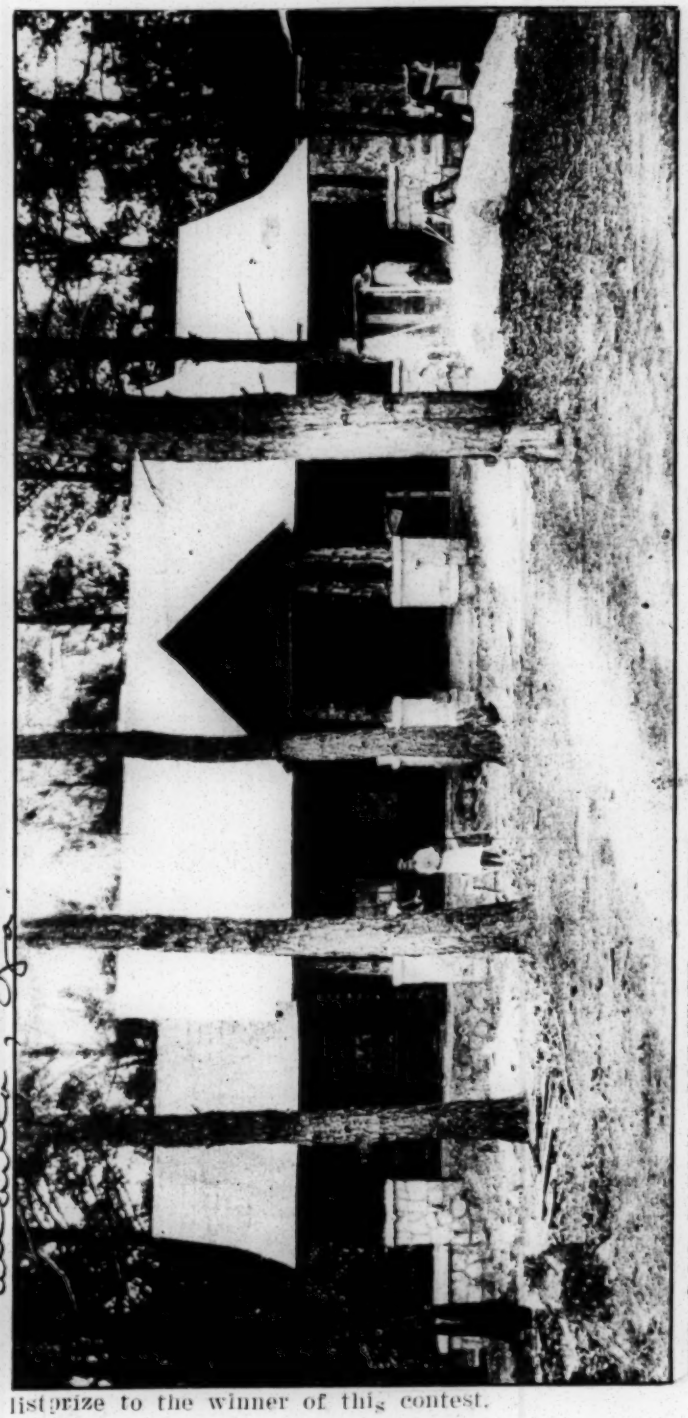

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his check for $25 for the paymenting an ideal community. I am of the salary of a worker who willsure that there will be a "carry keep the center open at all times over" from this community to other for conferences and carry on a pro- communities and rural people will gram of economic and social im- be able to have some of the con- provement of the people of the com- veniences and opportunities that munity. are being offered the city people.

Some of the other outstanding people who have shown a keen interest in and support of the five year program in this "Community Center" demonstration service are: Mrs. Otis Wilcox, Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Jr., Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Miss Beatrice Stein and George Foster Peabody of New York City; Mrs. Alfred K. Stern, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Mary T. Scott, Radnor, Pa.; Mrs. Edwin P. Cochran, New Haven, Conn.; Miss Cassandra E. Maxwell, Orangeburg, South Carolina; Wm. Murphey, Savannah, Ga.; and Dr. Benj. S. Brawley, Washington, D.

The original idea and all of the planning and construction work on the center has been done by Negroes with the generous suggestion of local white people. Nearly six hundred pine logs and over one hundred and fifty tons of local stone have been used in constructing the building.

C. F. Reynolds, chairman of the Hancock County Board of Education writes "You are to be congratulated on the progress you are making in your Community Project. You deserve the moral as well as financial support of all who wish to see agriculture put on a higher plane. Your plan is the beginning of a New Era in the development of better farming and much improved social conditions for colored people and its success will mean a great step forward in the south toward that complete harmony desired by both races. The Log Cabin must be seen to be appreciated and enjoyed. All who have seen it are very loud in their praise of the work you are doing."

Dr. H. O. Sargent, federal agent for Agricultural Education, Washington, D. C. writes, "I visited the Springfield Community and was carried away with the Log Cabin Community House that is being erected. Let me congratulate you upon what you have done in getting these people together and organiz-

ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION

JUL 24 1932

NEGRO COMMUNITY CENTER.

Today there will be formally opened in Hancock county what is probably the first community center for and by negroes in the south—certainly in Georgia. A description of the center by the leading negro educator who is responsible for its establishment appears on the opposite page and illustrations in the rotogravure section of this issue of The Constitution.

This unique community center is a constructive and forward step, looking not only to the betterment of the negro population of Georgia, but the state itself will profit from its beneficial effects.

The ideals and ambitions of the negro farmers and their families who compose the membership of this community center will be raised to a much higher degree by this new departure in negro life in Georgia. Not only will the center furnish opportunity for clean, wholesome entertainment, but as a meeting place where these colored farmers can hear instructive lectures of all sorts, it will render invaluable service in making them better and more valuable citizens.

The center is the result of the efforts of Z. T. Hubert, for many years a leading negro educator, and members of his family. The center s located on the site on which the Hubert family was raised and which t has since developed into one of the best agricultural sections of the state.

This development shows what can be accomplished by negro farmers who are industrious and are properly trained. Now having brought the level of their home life far above the average for their race in the state, they will be able, through the new community center, to make themselves better citizens and to indulge in amusements heretofore not open to them.

The community center is a significant development in negro life in Georgia, and the state would be vastly better off if a similar organization existed in every negro community within its boundaries.

ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION

JUL 24 1932

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Personally I am interested in Springfield because it is the place of my birth and early manhood. It is the place also where I have invested my earnings in farm land, backing my faith in the possibilities of better living in a wider and more resourceful way through the teachings of science, business methods and co-operation in farm affairs.

One recalls that much has been written and spoken about Springfield and for several reasons it is perhaps the most widely known project with a "forward to the farm" slogan. But aside from generalities and newspaper publicity what are the facts? Is there a real and substantial basis or background to the Springfield community project? The public has a right to know.

Today the public will be invited to visit the project and witness the opening of Log Cabin—a community center, and observe something of the spirit actuating the enterprise. But for the wider and more intimate knowledge of persons interested and for those who may not be privileged to make the trip I am first allowing the camera to tell a story of homes—some among the many. A group of these pictures appear in the roto gravure section of this issue of The Constitution.

If these pictures add somewhat to the certainty or lend assurance, and let me add, there are many more and equally as good, permit me to give something definite as to land ownership.

Connected Negro Land Owners.

No claim to perfection by any means is made as to the present status of things at Springfield. It is, however, in many respects different. A distinctive and basic feature is ownership of the land. Any assurance of progress and permanence in family and community life is based upon home and land ownership and, in this particular project, it has assumed definite and decided proportions. Beginning years ago with the purchase of 150 acres of land by three brothers who felled the trees, cleared the ground and without any outside aid out of the proceeds of the farm paid in full there is at this time acreage reaching into the thousands.

For the benefit of any "doubting Thomases," and there are always some who like to be shown, we are listing 25 men and women farm owners:

Gordon Dixon owns 900 acres, Ed Cooper 54 acres, B. F. Hubert 500, Floyd Hubert 180, William Johnson 120, John W. Hubert 690, Floyd Lewis 40, Pelham Skrine 185, Tom Skrine 150, Lucius Skrine 75, Rosa Johnson 35, John Johnson 45, Matilda Johnson 35, Susie Johnson 35, Ed Turner 75, Stephen McGee 100, Crockett Ruff 100, Fred Lewis 100, John Lewis 75, Walton Hill 160, Endie Washington 75, William Thomas 60, Z. T. Hubert 735, Viola Williams 60 and many others who could just as well be placed in this list.

Not Promotion Scheme.

It will be observed then that this is in no sense a promotion scheme or device to sell people land. In fact, no solicitation whatever is made outsiders and certainly only those who could become properly settled and who would enter whole-heartedly into the spirit of the community would be welcomed.

The present leaders of the movement, however, feel that for those who have obtained this footing and acquired these holdings there remain yet a larger and fuller more satisfying life through co-operation in definite community farm programs.

And if this is possible at Springfield why not in hundreds of other rural communities. With the ownership of land, community of interests and under negro leadership, can we develop social units self-sufficient as positive state and national assets? Springfield then is distinctly a challenge to negro manhood, courage, initiative.

ONLY $20.00 RAISED FOR NEGRO BOY'S HOSPITALIZATION

Half a league, half a league, half a league onward, rode the six hundred. Only a quarter of a league, however, has been passed towards the hundred dollars, not leagues, needed for hospital expenses so that a surgical operation can be performed on a small negro boy. A surgical operation that will enable this crippled lad to go through life a normal human being.

This small negro boy, nine years old,—we'll call him Jimmy, has had one of life's strange tricks. He was born with feet that turned inward instead of forward.

To see him walk his torturingly slow gait is painful to watch. A famous surgeon will operate on the boy if one hundred dollars can be raised for hospital expenses. So far over twenty dollars has been subscribed to the fund. Eighty dollars more are needed. Give your donation to Mrs. L. K. Donovan at the Warm Springs Foundation, leave it at the Tuscawilla Soda Co., with Duncan Cannon, or send it to the Warm Springs Mirror.

Through efforts of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation this boy has been carried through the preliminary treatment, of a series of special casts; until now he is ready for surgical treatment, to correct his condition. Eighty more dollars will do it. The case was brought to public attention by the Georgia Childrens' Society.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1932

Real Work At Rural School

Being Conducted in Midst of the LOG CABIN CENTER

Rural Teachers Being Greatly Helped

Some of the projects outstanding and at the same time suggestive in the Log Cabin Summer School for teachers have to do with Rural Organization. (a) Thursday evening of last week, forty boys between the ages of 16 and 20 met with Director Z. T. Hubert informally in the reception room of the Log Cabin. These were interesting young fellows duly representing real community assets. They discussed ways and means of backing up work now in progress and the possibilities of opening up new activities for the local men and women. President Hubert of the Georgia State Industrial College was present at the conference and told the boys what was behind the Log Cabin Community project and urged them to think and act cooperatively for their mutual success in the finest sort of living in the country. (b) Thursday evening of the present week all the housewives of the communtiy numbering more than fifty met with Miss Peeler and Mrs. Henderson of the summer school staff. Mrs. Pelham Skrine, Mrs. John B. Dixon and Mrs. Edw. Cooper were prominent among the women workers who are active for for better things in the farm home. They talked of the progress made this spring in the Front Yard contest, home screening program, and sanitary tiolets. Much of the community enthusiasm found at Springfield is due to the alert, splendid type of housewives which is rapidly increasing as contacts are made. The ladies were served refreshments and enjoyed a happy evening together in the Log Cabin. (c) Prior to this more than 65 4-H Club boys of the state spent a week at the Log Cabin Community with Leaders Hurse and Myles of the State Extention force. In addition to their regular program of study and organization, they entertained the summer school teachers and instructors at assembly on Friday. They plan for 150 boys next year. The last week of the summer school, August 14-20, will bring to the Log Cabin Community a conference of ministers and church workers. Special lecturers will discuss general related topics for their particular benefit and all will be given opportunity to see and study the Community working plans. So far as the Log Cabin Summer School session has been a remarkable success. It is the first undertaking of its kind and has brought together a fine group of serious minded people who are living as they learn and who must make far better rural teachers because of their rich experiences.

NEGRO MOVEMENT ADOPTED

It was left for a colored man to inaugurate a real rural community center where the people most needed may be benefited by being instructed while making a living, and instruction not along a single line but all that go to make a real home, a helpful community. The Benj. F. Hubert idea expressed through the Country Life organization and as being evolved by the Hancock County Zack-Camilla Center, is already adopted by the state in setting up of a model farming community as announced below.

In the Alpharetta district of old Milton county the state, through its board of regents, has selected the first model community in a movement to bring back agriculture through actual experience.

Selection of the Alpharetta district site was announced Tuesday by Philip Weltner, a member of the board, after a meeting of various state agencies with Dr. T. F. Abercombie, director of health.

Plans outlined call for the establishment of several more location in the rural sections where local leaders will be asked to work out the experiment. The Fulton county community was chosen primarily because of its proximity to the capitol.

Welfare Work Is Endorsed Among Colored People

By Anne H. Miller

As a welfare worker among her people, the efforts of Dora Lee Chamblee, negress, is highly commendable. She has been a tireless missionary for the colored people since she began the work several years ago. She has organized study clubs for the adults, clinics and Bible schools for the children.

A few years ago the Auxiliary of the Presbyterian church sent Dora Lee to the Woman's Conference at Spellman college, in Atlanta. After her return she worked with individuals, "down-and-outs" as Dora Lee terms them, then she organized a club for women known as "Evening Study club," where the women were taught from books, magazines and by lectures, cleaner and better ways of living. Then there is the girl's club, "Phillis Wheatley club," it is called, with the same purpose as the woman's club.

The child's clinic was assisted by other negro women and several of Gainesville's leading physicians, Drs. Wellborn, Davis, Cheek, and Miss Curry and Mrs. Ritchie. Two hundred children were examined and more than 40 were supplied with milk, orange juice, and medical aid.

A Daily Vacation Bible school was conducted this past summer summer with an enrollment of 210 children. Dora Lee said she found the little boys who habitually live on the streets might be enticed into the school by giving them some particular work to do; that they responded eagerly, feeling their responsibility, and made the best of pupils. Dora Lee's clinic has also aided Jack Reid, a blind boy and other children to enter schools.

It is deplorable that the city does not supply these people in our midst, and for whom we are more or less responsible, with better living facilities and sanitation. Those within the city limits deserve the sanitation of sewerage and running water in the homes, as well as the whites. Although many white families of the town are not enjoying these public benefits, but are paying equal taxes with those who do have the city's advantages.

Typhoid fever was spread in the colored district this past year from a contaminated well in one of the most congested sections. The negroes had been forced to carry drinking water from this weel. It is understood that the well was condemed and closed. But one of the negro boys died of typhoid.

Not only as a measure of humanity should we be concerned over such living conditions, but it is a most direct form of infection for our young children for whom we employ negro nurses.

TIFTON, GA.
GAZETTE

DEC 1 2 1932

One or more white men, impersonating government agents and Red Cross officials, are said to have victimized a number of negroes in several South Georgia counties. They collect small deposits from the negroes "to cover charges" and promise the negroes that in return they will receive large quantities of Red Cross flour and cloth. Of course, it is an out-and-out swindle. No charge is made for Red Cross flour and cloth and it is distributed only through local organizations.

HOSPITAL FUND FOR NEGRO CHILD HAS REACHED QUOTA

If you see a little Negro boy about nine years old, walking along the street about two or three months from now, and if he is wearing a smile, perhaps whistling, as he scuffs his feet and kicks at stones and cans on the way;—well it may be the little colored boy, whom we called Jimmy.

He was sent to Atlanta this week for an operation that will make his feet straight. They now turn inwards instead of forwards, and have been that way since his birth. But a famous surgeon is operating free, and the hospital expenses have been raised through the efforts of the Georgia Welfare Society, the Foundation, per Mrs. L. K. Donovan, Mrs. Neal Kitchens and this newspaper.

In all $125.20 was raised, enough to pay the hospital bill and leave a little over for something extra. Here's a list of those who made it possible: Miss Georgia Wilkins, Columbus; Tommy Van Nuis, Foundation; James McHutchinson, Foundation; G. E. McArthur, Foundation; Mrs. Mary Jordan, Foundation; Mrs. Van Nuis, Foundation; Billy Griffin, New York City; Ben Smith, New York City; J. A. Savage, Foundation; Mary Louise Nichols, Foundation; Paul Rogers, Foundation; Clara Remitz, Foundation; Jack LeMoine, Foundation, Jack Kober, Foundation; Bruce Begg, Foundation; and Warren Edmunds, Foundation.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1932

Kentucky

Winchester Ky.
Dec - 16 1932.

The Negro Welfare League

–There can be no doubt of the commendable purposes of the Negro Welfare League. A study of their constitution which outlines in a very comprehensive manner the scope of their proposed activities, directed toward the improvement of their conditions and the elevation of their social and civi esandards, indicates a most worthy ambition. Perhaps a more practical basis upon which they can expectantly seek the respect and support of the white citizens of the community, is the personnel of their organization leadership. A study of the following qualifications of their officers will indicate their right to the thoughtful consideration of their movement.

The President of the Negro Welfare League is Mary Taylor, formerly head of the department of Home Economics at the Phylis Wheatly Association of Cleveland, one of the finest social service projects for colored girls in America. She is now teacher of Home Economics at Oliver Street school here.

The Vice President is James Drummer, a graduate of Howard University, teacher of science at the Oliver Street school, and a native son of Winchester.

The Secretary is J. A. Colerane, graduate of Frankfort University, teacher at Oliver public school and a resident of this city for many years.

Assistant Secretary is Evelyn Tyler Henderson, a graduate of Wilberforce University, teacher at Oliver street school, daughter of the late Dr. Tyler and a native of this city.

Treasurer, Dr. R. L. Linton, for nine years a dentist and business man in our Negro section.

The Executive Secretary, Rev. J. H. Grimage, pastor of Clark M. E. church, has studied social science at Western Reserve University and was for eight years superientendent of the Friendship Mission Center, of Cleveland, Ohio.

We see among the names of committee chairmen, the name of James Parrish, well known Negro mail carrier, as head of the finance committee; William Taylor as head of the charity committee; Mary E. Taylor and Bessie W. Lewis as heads of the home economics committee; Evelyn Tyler Henderson as head of the employment committee and Rev. H. W. Whitaker, the only white person holding office, as chairman of the white co-operative committee.

To many folks in this community the names of these leaders in the Negro Welfare League are known and respected. We will watch with interest their efforts to carry forward the purpose of their organization and accord them the measure of respect their efforts to solve their racial problems and better their conditions warrant.

Social Conditions, Improvement of-1932

ANNOUNCE RENT REDUCTIONS IN MICHIGAN GARDEN APARTMENTS

Chicago
1-31
2-20-32

Keeping pace with the present downward trend in prices, Robert Taylor, manager of the Michigan Boulevard Garden apartments, announces that the directors have adopted a new schedule of rent reductions becoming effective at once. This forward step has not only met widespread approval among the tenants of the building, but has won the commendation of the public at large. The management assures the same high standards of service and efficiency which have characterized the building from the beginning. The new rentals will now make possible the acceptance of this splendid type of community living among a host of reliable persons.

Well-Kept Building

It will be recalled that the idea behind the Michigan Boulevard Garden apartments was to provide decent housing for our people. This idea has not only been achieved, but has grown tremendously until now the building stands as a symbol of ideal living conditions. The building today is a beacon light in the community for vigilant upkeep, the maintenance of high standards of living and moderate rentals. Even a casual visit discloses how careful the building and grounds are kept at all times—spotless stairways and halls, clean walks, well-groomed trees and shrubs, attractive gardens and courts that always please the eye.

Protected by Watchmen

One of the most interesting features at the Michigan Boulevard Garden apartments is an alert staff of watchmen. These men are commissioned by the police department and are on duty 24 hours a day. They safeguard the community by their systematic inspection of the stairways, roof, garden and basements. This efficient protection gives each tenant a feeling of security.

The family of moderate income, in quest of a better place to live, will find here a comfortable home with every modern convenience. The rooms are spacious, with low ceilings that make for better ventilation. Every housewife will find keen delight in the dinette-kitchenette. It is a compact, efficient unit with electric refrigeration, built-in cabinets, sanitary and automatic garbage disposals. In brief, each apartment has been designed for safety, comfort and convenience.

Wholesome, Contented Living

Apart from the physical aspects of the apartments, wholesome, contented living is fostered by healthful, pleasant surroundings, congenial neighbors and desirable environment for the children. A community of interests have been developed among the tenants. They have formed a Co-operative Community association which acts in an advisory capacity to the management and provides many interesting affairs for its membership. Largely as a result of these extra features, not available elsewhere, many worthy families living in these apartments have created an enviable reputation for the building. They found the solution to the vexing problems of apartment hunting and have availed themselves of the many advantages offered in these apartments.

Apartments Available

With the announcement of lower rentals, many applications are expected; consequently, those persons desiring to take advantage of this reduction, should apply early at the offices of the building, 54 E. 47th St. The management states that there are three, four and five-room apartments available at the new prices.

Rosenwald Tenants Get Promise Of Lower Rents

Chicago
1-9-32

Tenants of the Rosenwald Gardens apartments, whose dissatisfaction and protests over the high rents retained of apartments in the building despite the rapid decline in income which many of the tenants have had to accept, were encouraged this week by reports of definite action toward a scaling down in rents which was presented at the meeting of the board of directors meeting Monday night. In The Garden News, house organ for the building, the December issue carried a notice that the problem of meeting the demands of the tenants for lower rents was under discussion, and that a plan would be presented before the directors at the first meeting of the year, which, if approved, would be recommended to the executive board for the building. The plan suggested is reported to include a direct ten per cent cut on rents in the four and five room apartments, with the bonus return plan to remain in effect. Rentals upon three room apartments will not be changed, according to the proposed plan. The plan was accepted with enthusiasm by the resident directors, and recommended to the executive board for immediate action.

R. R. Taylor, resident manager of the building, is reported to be working out a budget on the new scale of rents, to place before the executive directors about the middle of the month. It is expecte dthat the plan will receive their endorsement, and that the new scale of rents will go into effect by the first of ebruary.

The publication of this promise of a readjustment in the prevailing scale of rents in the Garden News, coming at Christmas time, gave many of the tenants who had determined to move, cause to await the action of the board. The large number of vacancies in the building have been somewhat reduced, it is reported, by the offer of lower rents to new tenants, and acceptance of script, or promisory notes from renters who are employed in the city, county and school departments. It is predicted by real estate men in the district that the new scal of rents in th Rosnwald building will approximate the prevailing scale of other south side properties of similar class.

AIDS UNFORTUNATE CHILDREN OF RACE

Chicago
1-22-32

Illinois Children's Home Aid Society Looks After Large Number

CHICAGO, Ill. Jan. 21—The Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society has had many colored children under its care at all times. However, the problem of providing for dependent or neglected Colored has grown increasingly great due to the large number of families that have come to Chicago from the South have found no satisfactory employment or living conditions here.

Care Of Children Is Vital

About twelve years ago, following the burning of an institution which was maintained for the care of Colored children, which disaster was accompanied with casualties, a number of conferences were held by persons especially interested in the care of Colored children in Chicago and vicinity. At that time the feasbility of creating an institution for their care and maintenance was considered. Those who studied the situation readily appreciated the limitations of such a plan. Approximately $100,000.00 would be necessary to build and equip such a Home could provide care at one time for only one hundred children. The annual maintenance of these children would average from $30,000.00 to $40,000,000 in addition to this, and the entire service would of necessity be confined to the care of this limited group. Additional funds would then have to be secured to meet the needs of others in this rapidly growing community.

After careful study the Committee agreed that the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society should be requested to develop a broader plan for the care of Colored children, this program to be operated with the assistance of an Advisory Board to be known as the Colored Children's Auxiliary, and to be composed of an interracial group of citizens who had demonstrated a sympathetic interest in children regardless of race.

Use Further Plans

This plan for more extensive functioning of the society's machinery has brought about the augmenting of its force with an auxiliary known as the "foster family in which children whose parents are unable or unfit to support or keep them are placed in private families with some reimbursement for board, or in free or adoptive families. More than 30 colored children are cared for thru such an auxiliary .

Further the society seeks to aid physical and mental rehabilitation of certain children through the cooperation of medical associations and institutions.

Officers of the auxiliary are: Pres. Mrs. Robt. S. Abbott; V. P., Mrs. Chas. J. Myers; Secty., Mrs. Benjamin Sayre; Asst. Secty. C. V. Williams; Treas., Mrs. Alva Bates; Chairman Case Comm., Mrs. C. J. Meyers.

Rosenwald Tenants Win Fight For Lower Rents

Chicago
1-31-32

The Rosenwald building was a private venture of Julius Rosenwald, designed to prove to white capitalists that modern apartment property for Negro tenants was a safe and lucrative investment. Alfred K. Stern, son-in-law of the late Rosenwald, who was elected president of the corporation at the meeting, stated that the judgment of Mr. Rosenwald has been proved sound. The building represents an investment of $2,700,000. The directors of the corporation are: Edward E. Brown, former president, Buffington, Ben F. Lindheimer, Perry Parker, George Rich-

compared with $59,803 for the year of 1930. Vacancies in the building for 1931 amounted to approximately 5 per cent of the rental income compared to 2.5 per cent for the previous year.

At the first annual meeting of the board of directors of the corporation which owns the Rosenwald Garden apartments, held last week at the First National bank, the proposed new rent schedule providing for a horizontal lowering of rents in apartments of all sizes in the building was adopted, to go into effect immediately. The adoption of this new schedule of rents represents a signal victory for the embattled tenants of the building, who for the past three months have been waging a relentless protest, demand

Urban League Will Sponsor Garden Projects For The Idle

Plans for developing community garden projects are being formulated by the Chicago Urban League's Vocational Campaign Committee with the cooperation of the United Charities, Joint Emergency Relief Service and other social and civic bodies. For several weeks the Vocational Opportunity Campaign Committee has been meeting and have attempted to work out a program which would bring actual relief to the unemployed. Harry H. Pace, chairman of the committee, states that while the Urban League would continue to promote educational programs and would not let up o[n] propaganda to sell Negro labo[r] the pub[lic] it was the opinion of the entire organization that practical programs should be developed.

'The long continued duration of the unemployment situation and its attendant drain upon city and community relief resources, forces upon communities the necessity of developing supplementary relief programs," a statement from Urban League headquarters points out. "Many cities experimented with garden projects last year and were able to contribute greatly to the relief of those needing food stuffs. They also afforded occupation of unused time to the extent that those so engaged found it the medium of figuratively and in fact, 'keeping their feet on the ground'. We believe that here in Chicago we shall be able to secure the use of much vacant property and its cultivation will be of benefit, not only to the unemployed but to the owners themselves."

Urban League Executive to Speak

John T. Clark, executive secretary of the Urban League of St. Louis will be the principal speaker at the opening meeting of the Vocational Opportunity Campaign, Sunday, April 17th, at the Lincoln Memorial Congregational church. This program is sponsored by the West Woodlawn Community Association of which Howard N. Robinson is president. Musical numbers will be provided by Miss Nellie Askew. Mr. Pace will preside.

At this meeting, plans for the garden projects and other proposed practical ventures will be presented. The committee has been working, for some time, on a plan for the development of home work especially for women. Mrs. Cary B. Lewis is chairman of a committee which has made a special study of the possibilities of developing certain home industries which will help to relieve the unemployment. Plans for marketing the things which are made have also been developed and will be presented on that night. Mr. Clark is an authority on economic problems.

Another feature of the Vocational Opportunity Campaign is an afternoon tea on April 24th at Poro College. This tea is sponsored by the Chicago Women's Commercial Club of which Miss Ruth Tolmaire is president. This club was organized during the campaign of last year and was the result of a tea given at the Appomatox club by the Vocational Opportunity Committee in cooperation with the Women's Auxiliary of the Appomatox club. This organization has developed into one of the most influential women's clubs in the country. The tea Sunday will be in the form of a birthday celebration. Dr. Horace J. Bridges, a founder of the Urban League and leader of the Chicago Ethical Society, will deliver the principal address and Mrs. Wendell E. Green, chairman of the Research Committee of the League will also speak.

Mass Meetings for Workers

Mass meetings for workers in seven sections of the city will be held during the next four weeks. Two meetings will be held on the south side, one on the near west side, the far west side, lower north side, Morgan Park and Lillydale. These meetings will be held for the purpose of acquainting workers with the garden and home products. Plans for the developing of housewives leagues will also be presented by N. B. Brascher, who is chairman of a committee whose function it is to organize such groups.

STARVIING GIRL FAINTS WAITING IN BREAD LINE

Eva Jones, 44 years old, 4235 Vincennes av., an unemployed woman, who has been forced to seek assistance from the United Charities fell unconscious while waiting to be interviewed at the charities station at 45th and Prairie av., Monday afternoon. The woman seemed to be in a daze when she entered, and after waiting for more than thirty minutes, fell out in the floor. First aid methods failing to revive her, she was sent to the county hospital by the police, where it was discovered that the woman was starving. Her condition was pronounced as serious.

CHICAGO, ILL.
NEWS
MAY 14 1932

SHOEING FEET FOR BETTER TIMES.

Putting shoes on the feet of children who must trudge on clammy pavements through the slush of winter and the rains of spring is a philanthropy of the most practical kind, and one of urgent necessity. Many a child has lost much schooling in recent months for lack of shoes; many another has contracted head colds, bronchial trouble and latent tuberculosis. Funds for buying new shoes and repairing old ones have run woefully short. It is a sad story that is told at the headquarters of the Children's Aid Association in the Dante school.

But out of the need has grown a work that is both philanthropy and education. The story of it was told recently in The Daily News. Its practicality and value merit special emphasis as an example of what can be done when willing hearts and heads make the best of a bad situation.

Classes in the making and repairing of shoes have been established in schools attended by Negro children in Chicago's south division. The Wabash avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A. discovered among its members a man, P. R. De Berry, who knows all about making shoes and has taught the trade. He has been enlisted as instructor, and the demands for his service are more than he can meet. In the last two months more than 400 pairs of feet have been soundly shod, and the work is going on with increasing effectiveness.

Small hands are learning a useful occupation that may mean a livelihood for their owners, and many feet of varied sizes are dry and warm for the first time in weeks. It is such resourcefulness as is here shown that turns the tragedies of these days into triumphs.

The example set is one to be followed. There must be other men like Mr. De Berry, volunteer shoemaking instructor, who have skill and knowledge which they would gladly put to similar useful purpose. There are other spheres of human need that willing hands can be trained to supply. By that process we may get much good out of adversity, and with new human values balance the budget of hard times.

CHICAGO, ILL.
NEWS
JUL 27 1932

Negro Renters Exploited Welfare Group FORCED TO PAY HIGH RENTALS FOR DWELLINGS

BY FRANK L. HAYES.

Rentals charged to Negro families are too high, the president's committee on physical aspects of Negro housing declared in a study given to The Daily News today.

"The rent of Negro dwellings is a plain indication of the exploitation of Negro neighborhoods," said the committee, which has 105 members in Chicago, Atlanta and elsewhere, and whose chairman is George R. Arthur, associate for Negro welfare of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Dr. M. O. Bousfield is chairman of its Chicago subcommittee.

Most of the recommendations for housing measures offered by the committee on Negro housing of the president's conference on home building and home ownership were drafted by this committee. Its study of conditions in Chicago, in its full original text, has not been made public until this time.

Applies to Other Cities.

The committee said comparison of investigations bears out the contention of students that rentals are disproportionately high for Negro families. This applies to Chicago, the committee reported. Similar conditions were found in Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, New York, Detroit, Hartford and Gary.

"There is a preponderance of evidence," said the report, "indicating that Negroes pay more rent for houses than is paid by white tenants for houses of the same kind. The report of the department of public welfare of Chicago, involving 1,224 colored families, states: As a group Negroes are paying much more for shelter than any other class of the community. The median rental in unheated flats was found to be $20 to $25 for native whites; $15 to $20 for foreign born, and $25 to $30 for Negroes. A similar difference was found in the heated apartments, where the median rental for white families was $55 to $60, but for the Negro families from $65 to $70.

"Leila Houghteling in 'Income and Standards of Living of Unskilled Laborers in Chicago,' noted that 'more than 80 per cent of the colored families spend 20 per cent or more of the earnings of the chief wage earner for rent, while among white families only 30 per cent paid that large a proportion.' The table on page 113 of the Houghteling study shows that 5 per cent of the white families and 44 per cent of the Negro families spend more than 30 per cent of the earnings of the chief wage earner for rent."

"Cases were found," said the committee, "of colored landlords whose exploitation was fully as extreme as that of white landlords.

Holds Rent "Sufficiently High."

"A careful study of depreciation of rents and of investment returns would be necessary to indicate the real net return from properties rented to Negroes. At present it would seem that rents are sufficiently high to cover all possible losses.

". . . The tenants . . . are putting sums of money into a tenement house owner's hands each year and the only return some of them are getting are rooms in houses which are partly responsible for destroying the fabric of family life, health and happiness.

"These rents are excessive, whether they are measured by the kind of house and equipment, by the relation of rents paid by Negroes and those paid by white people for similar quarters, by the relation of rent to the value of the property or by the proportion which rent forms of the family budget.

"The Negro who pays the same rent as the white man, or even the Negro who pays more rent than the white, gets much inferior housing for his money."

Mary Lou

TO THE EDITOR: Our first contact with Mary Lou [see Home for Mary Lou, by Helen Cody Baker, The Survey, March 15, page 669] resulted from her request that we help her locate baggage left behind in Tuskegee. She was then living with friends and asked no other assistance. When she later asked financial help we logically referred her back to United Charities, then actively planning for her. The reason your innocent phrase, "handed her over," challenged us was because it seemed to imply a procedure which just isn't done in Travelers Aid circles nowadays. "Handing over" in haphazard fashion went out a long time ago from the Travelers Aid world. While I realize the story of our contact was incidental to the tale, I know you would want to interpret us in passing as helpfully as possible. Therefore this explanation with appreciation of your understanding.

ALICE R. MCMASTER
Executive secretary, Travelers Aid Society, Chicago

Finds in Survey of Housing Facilities

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1932

Fed Over 400 Needy People

Journal and Guide 3-12-32

Throughout the country, church and indepencent groups are organizing to render assistance in relief work for needy families. The above group of persons was in charge of the Mason M. E. Forum soup line in Kansas City, Kansas, which fed more than 400 unemployed and needy people during its six weeks of existence. Shown in the picture (first row, left to right) are: Jeraldine and Wilma Elmore; second row; Rev. Wordell Mitchell, assistant chaplain; L. J. Ollison, president; W. R. Johnson, member of program committee; Mrs. L. R. Grant, advisor; Rev. L. R. Grant, supervisor; third row; Rev. R. S. Butter, chaplain; Mrs. N. R. Weaver, vice-president; Mrs. C. Blakey, chairman of soliciting committee; Mrs. Page, Mrs. Jettie Smith; fourth row: C. C. Smith, sergeant-at-arms; John Walker, treasurer; Mrs. Turner, Frank Thompson, member of social committee; Mrs. Elmore.

Kan. Negro Protective League Meets Sep. 29

Kansas City Call

Topeka Plaindealer 9-16-32

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 16—The Negro Protective League will meet here in a call session Thursday morning September 29. A large number of the members are planning ot attend this session. This will be the first call meeting of the League since February [illegible]

The following officers will attend: J. Arthur Hamlett, President; C. M. Stokes, 1st Vice-President, Leavenworth; W. M. Sayers, 2nd ice-President, Hill City; Mrs. Jennie Washington, 3rd Vice-President, Topeka; Jas. A. Davis, Secretary, Topeka; C. S. Sales, Ass't Secretary, Topeka; Fred Stone, Treasurer, Lawrence; G. McNeal, Kansas City, O. M. Locust, Topeka, J. W. Hays, Wichita, Chaplains.

Chairmen of Congressional Districts:
J. R. Ranson, Topeka, 1st District
W. M. Blount, Kansas City, 2nd Dist.
J. T. Elias, Pittsburg, 3rd District
Mrs. Maud Carson, Emporia, 4th Dist
F. O. Miller, Wichita, 5th District
W. M. Sayers, Hill City, 6th District
N. J. Stokes, Pratt, 7th district.

Others who are expected to attend are Attorney Bell of Leavenworth, Bishop J. A. Gregg, Pres. J. P. King of Western University, Att'y. Wm. Towers, Kansas City, Att'y. Scott, Att'y. Bradshaw, Att'y. Reynolds and many others.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1932

Journal
SHREVEPORT
LOUISIANA

APR 8 1932

Negroes Condemn Sunday Dances.

According to an article in the Afro-American, local negro newspaper, conditions tending to breed crime are in existence in Shreveport, especially in the form of Sunday night dances. Drinking and cavorting and other disgraceful things accompany the dances, the newspaper says, and the better element of the race looks upon the conditions in question with distinct disapproval and with the respectful wish that the authorities will wipe them out of existence.

The appeal for official steps to be directed against the evil about which the Afro-American complains is climaxed with the following:

"If this notorious evil is allowed to go unmolested, it will, in the course of time, thrust its poisonous fangs into the innocent and worthy element of our people, thus creating a situation here in our midst that will do the entire colored constituency of Shreveport irreparable harm."

Not only will the evils provoking this protest prove a menace of increasing proportion among the negroes of the community, if permitted to continue; they will also, in all likelihood, spread. The authorities can well afford to give prompt consideration to the suggestion, and, conditions warranting, take whatever steps are necessary to stamp them out.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1932

$12,000.00 Fellowship In Social Work Is Offered Women

The Mary C. Walker Fellowship of $1,200, offered by the Women's Prison Association of New York, will be awarded to a Negro woman who is a college graduate and who is desirous of entering the field of social work, the National Urban League has announced Tuition for three quarters must be paid from this amount. 1-9-32

April 9, 1932 is the last day for filing applications, and this is the last year in which this fellowship will be offered. Norfolk, Va.

For further information and application blanks, those interested may write to the New York School of Social Work, 122 East Twenty-second St., New York, N. Y., or the Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York.

Social Conditions, Improvement of—1932.

URBAN LEAGUE BOARD GETS 14 NEW MEMBERS

Afro-American

Nine Colored, Six Whites Elected to Agency Boards.

6-4-32

PLAN PORTRAIT OF JOHN R. CARY

Baltimore Md.

Elton Fax will Paint Late League President.

Fourteen new members of the executive and advisory boards of the Baltimore Urban League were announced at a meeting of these bodies, Wednesday afternon.

Some plans for the activities of the organization for this year were also announced by Edward S. Lewis, executive secretary, who has recently returned from the National Urban League Conference in Pittsburgh and the National Conference of Social Work in Philadelphia.

New Members

Among new white members elected were: John P. Troxell, of the Unemployment Stabilization Commission, Miss Eleanor Richardson, executive secretary of the central branch of the Y.W.C.A., A.O.E. Munsell, the Rev. Asbury Smith, Mrs. Andrew Simon and George H. Schultter, New colored members are, the Rev. C. Y. Trigg, Mrs. Roy S. Bond, Preston L Linberry, George B. Murphy, Sr. the Rev. S. H. Jamse, Mrs. R. Garland Chissell, Mrs. Grace McCard and John W. Haywood, Jr.

Members re-elected included Judge Joseph N. Ulman, William N. Jones, C. Ernest Baker, Mrs. Lilian Lottier, Gerald E. Allen, Thomas W. Y. Clark, Dean John W. Haywood, Howard C. Hill, Sidney Hollander, Miss Edith Lauer, Mrs. Sarah B. Mason, Mrs. Anna L. McMechen, Dr. Broadus Mitchell, H. Milton Wagner, Jr., Miss Dorothy Pope, Lewis C. Moon, Francis M. Wood and Harry T. Pratt.

Plan Painting

Besides listening to reports from the Urban League meeting from Mrs. Chissell and the Rev. Mr. James, who were among Baltimoreans attending the conference in Pittsburgh, there was an address by former Secretary R. Maurice Moss, who now heads the Pittsburgh Urban League.

A committee headed by William N. Jones, was appointed to make plans for the painting of a portrait of the league's first president, the late John R. Cary. In presenting the plan it was stated that such a portrait in commemoration of Mr. Cary and done by a colored artist, would be a unique undertaking. Elton Fax, Baltimore artist, is being asked to make the painting.

The following standing committee chairmen were appointed by President Judge Ulman; Industrial, John P. Troxell; Health Week, the Rev. S. H. James; Community Fund, Geo. B. Murphy; Case Work Conference, Miss Edith Lauer; Big Brother and Big Sister, Howard O. Hill; Office Committee William N. Jones.

BALTIMORE, MD.
EVE. SUN

AUG 1 1932

No Solution

One of Baltimore's public health problems passes completely from local concern today when work is begun converting the site of the so-called "lung block" into a playground. This particular problem really was solved some time ago when the clutter of small, dilapidated houses, which made up this residential area occupied by Negroes, was razed. The playground is a happy sequel to a story of wretched hovels, disease and death.

It would be absurd to suppose, however, that the obliteration of the "lung block" solves the public health problem either from the standpoint of the Negroes who once occupied it or the general community. The former residents of the "lung block" have been compelled to move elsewhere, but economic conditions are such as to give no assurance they can improve their living conditions. Indeed, it is practically certain that while we eliminate one breeding place for disease and crime others are being created.

In normal times a certain proportion of the Negro population finds it possible to better its housing. It reaches into better neighborhoods, making room for others following along their economic trail. That movement is virtually at a standstill. Worse, there has been retrogression. Brought about by reduced earning capacity, there has been an increase in the number of families under one roof in the Negro sections, as, indeed, in the white sections as well. As a consequence, many houses are unoccupied. Neighborhoods fall into stagnation and rot.

Thus the insanitary living conditions of the Negroes become aggravated. We are likely to have more "lung blocks" instead of fewer. Nor is it fair to the Negroes to charge the disease-breeding circumstances of their existence to their living habits. They are in large part the victims of their economic state and not only that but the economic policies, as well, of individuals who make a business of owning and renting houses to them. They are often exploited for profit by landlords who exact exorbitant rentals and do little if anything to keep their properties in sanitary condition. The combination of high rents, which causes overcrowding, and neglect of property, which brings about dilapidation, is perhaps the greatest of all contributors to menacing health conditions.

Making a playground of one particular block in Northwest Baltimore is not a solution of the health problem for the Negro population. The conditions which produce "lung blocks" have not been removed.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1932

Massachusetts.

Over 100 Negro and White Workers Indict City Heads for Starving of Children

Daily Worker 11-22-32
New York, N.Y.

Committee of Parents Named to Present Demands to School Board for Relief of Pupils

Pledge Taken to Fight Against Racial and Religious Discrimination at Aid Stations

BOSTON, Mass.—The starvation and misery in which the children of the unemployed and part-time workers of Boston are compelled to live was graphically portrayed by the testimony of the children themselves at a Hunger Hearing and Public Trial of the city officials and local politicians, Councillor Dowd and Gleason and Representative Shaughnessy. The hear-ing, held in the Dudley St. Opera House, also ratified the New England delegation of children who will go to President Hoover on Thanksgiving Day to demand unemployment insurance, immediate winter relief, the establishment of federal child relief stations and the abolition of child labor with state maintenance for the displaced children.

Over one hundred white and Negro workers listened to the children tell their stories of privation and misery. Howard Carter, of the South End Unemployed Council, acted as Workers' Judge and presented the indictment against the city officials. Following him, Max Weiss, for the Youth Committee of the Unemployed Council, presented the case for the prosecution.

Official Figures.

Weiss quoted official figures to show that out of 100,000 heads of families in the city who were jobless, only 25,000 were getting any kind of relief. Even this relief, which amounts in the case of a family of 10 or more to a maximum of $14 per week, has been cut 10 per cent twice in the past period. In addition, the police Welfare "probe" has succeeded, by terrorizing the workers, in cutting thousands off the relief list.

Using a circular distributed by official Boston charity and health organizations, Weiss showed that even the minimum cost of keeping a family alive on the basis of the starvation budget of the "scientific" dieticians was many dollars above the maximum amount given by the City Welfare to the unemployed families.

Then with the workers present acting as a jury, the children were called to the front to testify to their starvation conditions. Three Negro children spoke and told about their meager meals, their torn clothing and the general privation to which they were subjected.

One of the women workers, mother of a young baby, recognizing the conditions of the children as similar to her own, got up and told the story of how she was refused relief, how she was literally watching her baby starve to death day after day.

Committee Elected.

So heartrending was the workers' story that many in the audience began to cry. A collection was taken up on the spot to buy milk for her child, and a committee elected to go with her to the Welfare station to compel them to give her immediate relief.

Following the ratification of the delegation of children who will go to President Hoover on Thanksgiving Day to demand unemployment insurance and immediate winter relief for themselves and their parents, a committee of parents was elected to go to the School Board, to demand that the city furnish free of charge to the children of the unemployed and part-time workers hot lunches in the school, free shoes and clothing to those who need them, free medical and dental treatment, abolition of payment for the high school military uniforms and no discrimination against Negro children.

During the course of the Hunger Hearing, Anna Block, of the South End Unemployed Committee, exposed the Jim-Crow discrimination in the distribution of Red Cross flour at the Dudley St. Baptist Church. A unanimous vote of protest and pledge to fight this discrimination was taken and workers elected to go to the church to demand an end to this discrimination against Negro, Jewish and Catholic workers.

The testimony of the young mother appears elsewhere on this page.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1932

Michigan

Negro Welfare Worker Urges Recognition of the Interracial Activities of Ford In Detroit

Negroes do not realize that they have in Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, as good a friend as the late Julius Rosenwald or John D. Rockefeller, Jr. No group of Negroes or organization has sought to show their appreciation to Mr. Ford for his desire to give equal opportunity to the Negro and for his many philanthropies in the City of Detroit, says Donald J. Marshall, director of the Negro personnel at the Ford Motor Company.

New York City New York
8/13/32

At the peak of prosperity, this company employed over 10,000 Negroes of the 104,000 employees and no one received less than $6 per day. Now there are about 6000 Negroes of a total of 73,000 working at the Ford factories. Mr. Marshall has had supervision over these Negro workers since 1923.

He and Mrs. Marshall are now on vacation, spending a "second honeymoon" in the East. They spent a week at the Hotel Dumas in New York and visited The Age office on Monday of last week. Motoring about the country in a new Ford 8, the Marshalls made stops in Buffalo, New York City, Atlantic City, Philadelphia and Cleveland.

To a reporter for The Age, Mr Marshall explained his statement that the Negroes of the country do not seem to appreciate Henry Ford, and said that he believed it was more through ignorance of what Mr. Ford is doing for the Negro than from ingratitude.

He said that Mr. Ford is a staunch believer in equal opportunity for all Americans, regardless of race or creed. When, in 1923, Negroes were flocking to the Ford factory at Dearborn, it was found that many of them were unable to get along with workers of other races. Frequent racial clashes threatened the future of the Negro employees with the company. Mr. Ford employed Mr. Marshall, then a member of the Detroit Police Department, to weed out undesirables and to do what he could to adjust the new workers. How well Mr. Marshall accomplished his task may be judged by the fact that there are no more racial clashes at the Ford factory and the Negro group are among the most prosperous in the city.

No Jobs Open in Detroit

Nevertheless, Mr. Marshall does not advise Negroes from other sections to come to Detroit seeking employment at the Ford factory. There is a surplus of all kinds of labor in Detroit at the present time, and many of those formerly employed by Ford are waiting to be recalled. The welfare organizations and the city government are swamped with requests for aid from destitute families.

One of the things that Mr. Ford has done to aid his Negro workers has been the saving of the homes of 1500 who live in the suburban village of Inkster, about 20 miles West of Detroit. This was orginally a white subdivision but was sold to Negroes during the boom years of 1928-29. Most of the lots were purchased at fabulous prices and homes were started on the prospect of continued employment.

DONALD J. MARSHALL

When many of these home-builders lost their jobs in 1930, they were threatened with the loss of their homes and life savings. Mr. Ford heard of their plight and sent Mr Marshall to make an investigation of conditions. On the recommendation of the colored welfare worker, Mr. Ford arranged for the continuation of the building program, paved some of the streets, and even spent as high as $1000 per week for food and clothing for some of the families unemployed. Through his aid this development has been saved and is now in a better condition than it would have been had it been allowed to grow as it had started, in an unorganized individual way.

Mr. Marshall also told of Mr Ford's welfare work through the Ford Hospital, one of the finest hospitals in the country. At this hospital any member of the family of a Ford employee may receive treatment or undergo an operation and payment is taken out of the employee's weekly salary in small installments. It is one of the few hospitals in the City of Detroit where no discrimination is permitted.

One of the ambitions of the Ford welfare worker is to organize the colored employees of this factory so that they will not only be one big family but that they may save their money, organize their buying power and develop some retail businesses of their own.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1932.

Mississippi.

GULFSIDE SCHOOL OF MISSIONS

Waveland, Mississippi, August 15-21

By **MISS IRMA G. JACKSON**

TO THINK of Gulfside is to think of success a word which becomes realization wherever Miss Muriel Day is concerned. Miss Day represents the education and personnel work of The Woman's Home Missionary Society. She has been dean for four very interesting schools of missions. Her class this summer was of major importance because of the very unique ways in which she presented the plans for balanced programs for the new year.

We were greatly honored in having with us Miss Grace G. Steiner, who is secretary of deaconess work and personnel for the Society. Just to have had her among us would have been quite an inspiration, but her specific purpose was to teach a class in Bible. "The Women of the Bible" was the theme of the week in her class.

We all love and are proud of Mrs. Maggie Simpson-Matthews, one of the promotional directors who had charge of recreation and handicraft. Through song and play she brought out the best that was in us.

Miss Lillian G. Pugh is indispensable She has charge of the national deaconess work in New Orleans. Her classes, called the "Art of Leadership," had to do with the young people's work of The Woman's Home Missionary Society. Miss Eunice Daniels was ever ready to furnish music at all times.

The children were there too, and the writer had quite an interesting time with them, telling stories mostly about Indians—the Home Missionary theme for the year. The morning watch was the most sacred of all the meetings that we, through song, prayer, and inspirational talks, began each day. To end each day we sang our "Taps."

Of course we had good times. We went as a "pear" to "Welcome Night," but we all became acquainted and left friends. We were well informed about the work after spending an evening with the members of our faculty who had traveled in so many different fields of our work. We rode to fame in The Woman's Home Missionary Society's "airplane" to stunt and talent night. One evening there was a pageant given under the direction of Miss Pugh, called "America, the Hope of the World," and movies of the work by Miss Day. We had a "peach" of a time at the "Indian Pow-wow." Mrs. Matthews had a display of the work done in her class. The Indian whoops were called off by "Tall Pine Day." The pow-wow was a success from the "Totem Pole Cocktail" to the "Whoop Finale." Bishop Robert E. Jones, known as "Chief Large Wit Jones," spoke in his own way.

The school closed its very interesting session with a most helpful sermon on Sunday, by Bishop R. E. Jones.

MERIDIAN, MISS
STAR

DEC 1 1 1932

CONCERN

The Negro Civic League of Meridian is undertaking to raise funds for the city-wide cooperative drive for the relief of the unfortunates.

The colored group has appointed committees to solicit funds to promote civic charity and welfare among the colored race.

Another indication that in the face of public need, all of us stand ready to enlist our services.

Race or creed may matter little in our common undertakings to offer help to our unfortunate and helpless fellowmen.

The cry of the starving child knows neither color, social status nor particular belief—

The one appealing language that all people understand.

The agonies of cold, and want and hunger and disease and death are universal.

Human helpfulness must prove as broad as human need.

The generous impulse knows neither race nor color line.

Charity is a concern of all mankind

NEGRO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DOING A SPLENDID WORK

The Negro Chamber of Commerce of Jackson, Miss., was organized in 1931 as a result of the growing consciousness among the Negroes of the lack of an organization touching in a co-ordinate way the civic, industrial, and social life of the Negro.

In 1931-'32 a campaign for the relief of the unemployed was put on for sixteen weeks, and resulted in the securing of an appropriation of $2,880 for distribution at the rate of $180 per week among colored men. This organization gives publicity to the work of other organizations through its co-operation. It is accepted and recognized by the white people as a means of contact between the races. All the relief work done by the city of Jackson for the colored people for the past fifteen months has been done through this organization Since November, 1931, all Red Cross and Jackson Community Welfare Association (white) relief work among the colored people is being done through the Jackson Negro Chamber of Commerce. A staff of workers, receiving a very modest compensation to do the secretarial work and to make the efforts of the organization more effective, has been made possible through funds from the Community Welfare Association.

In October, the Jackson Negro Chamber of Commerce distributed one thousand sacks of flour, and in October and November one hundred bolts of cloth to needy colored people. It has now on the way a consignment of 1,500 sacks of flour from Kansas City; this is five hundred more sacks than before, due to a letter published by the organization, a copy of which reached the headquarters of the Red Cross Society.

In November, 1931, the mayor and city commissioners appointed a relief committee for Negroes, composed of Dr. C. L. Barnes, president of the Jackson Negro Chamber of Commerce; J. J. Halbert, city engineer; and Lynn Keyes, of the Federal Employment Bureau. This committee assisted materially in providing groceries for one hundred Negro families at the rate of $2 per family, plus sacks of flour from the Red Cross, and in placing one hundred Negro men at work.

On November 14 they held a city-wide mass meeting, at which meeting representatives of the Community Welfare Association and the Red Cross were present On November 22 a membership drive was launched with a banquet, at which time Dr. B. B. Dansby, president of Jackson College, presided. Dr. Barnes gave a fine resume of the work done during the past year by the organization, and interesting talks were made by A. C. Sims, Prof. W. W. Blackburn, Prof. E. S. Bishop, Dr. A. H. McCoy, the Revs. W. L. Varnado, A. B. Keeling, and others. The future of this organization and the beneficial work it will do cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

Social Conditions, Improvement of-1932

Missouri.

STATE LEADERS TO MEET AT JEFFERSON CITY ON MONDAY

Kansas City Call 10-28-32

When the State Community Center meets in Jefferson City next Monday to discuss planks in the state party platforms, all the important aspects of the Negro's relation to state affairs and organizations will be discussed, N. C. Bruce said in an interview Thursday. Mr. Bruce, an educational and agricultural organizer who founded the school at Dalton, was in Kansas City on his way to Jefferson City.

The State Community Center is a nonpartisan organization which proposes to party leaders recommendations for improving the status of Negroes in the state. J. B. Coleman was elected president of the body two years ago.

Matters which will be taken up this year include adequate care for the feeble minded to prevent happenings like the one at Marysville in 1931 when an irresponsible person threw that whole state into an uproar; a reasonable percentage of employment for Negroes on state highway construction jobs; stopping of the practices said to be usual at the reformatory at Boonville in which colored inmates have to work for fellow white inmates; and the appointment of colored physicians to administer to inmates of the penitentiary.

Mr. Bruce was enthusiastic over the possibility of getting some action on these major items from party leaders. He himself is a Democrat and an ardent supporter of Roosevelt and Garner.

URBAN LEAGUE SECRETARIES IN FIERY REGIONAL CONFAB

Call 11-5-32

ST. LOUIS. In session in St. Louis, representatives of 10 Urban league centers came together Saturday and Sunday, October 29 and 30, in the third and last regional conference the national organization is holding to consider phases of the unemployment and relief situation in which this organization is concerned.

Kansas City Star

A spirited discussion at the first day's discussion centered around "Back to the Farm Movement - Should this be encouraged or discouraged." William N. Ashby, executive secretary of the Springfield, Ill. Urban league contended that "as a foundation for the rearing of an economic structure for the future of the race, the agricultural position of approximately 850,000 farmers in the South provides a firmer basis, than any other portion of our working group."

It was Mr. Ashby's opinion that thousands of Negro migrants to the cities can never adapt themselves to urban life, and that farming offers greater security than the industrial occupations in which the masses of colored workers are engaged.

In this opinion he was supported by John C. Dancy, executive secretary of the Detroit Urban league who agreed that a community farming project supported by the Federal government, would be a most effective means of relieving cities of its surplus population, and combatting the depression. With this point in view, many in attendance disagreed in serious, frank and pointed discussion.

Alonzo C. Thayer, industrial secretary of the Chicago Urban league, voiced the opinion which represented the point of view of the largest number of those who spoke, which was: that "individual families might be encouraged to return to farms, but that it should be done after case-work technique has developed the wisdom of such action." Thus did the conference, without taking formal action, lean toward the belief that wholesale transportation of masses of Negroes to the farms, whether South or North, was undesirable, but in so far as it was possible to encourage and arrange for the return of individual families to localities satisfactory for farming, such a procedure might be encouraged.

Other sessions considered, "The local Urban league in its relation to the emergency relief work done in its community;" "Ways by which unemployed Negroes can share in public works developed for the relief of the unemployed;" "Appropriate methods to strengthen the position of local leagues with Community Chest funds;" "The significance of guidance in an employment program."

Those participating in the discussion were A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban league, William V. Kelley, executive secretary of the Milwaukee Urban league; W. Robert Smalls executive secretary of the Kansas City Urban league; John C. Dancy executive secretary of the Detroit Urban league; Thomas A. Webster, industrial secretary of the Kansas City Urban league, and Julius A. Thomas, executive secretary of the Louisville Urban league.

Other representatives present from the 10 cities in the St. Louis area were: T. Arnold Hill, director of department of industrial relations, national Urban league, H. O. Cook, and Mr. Thomas of the Kansas City school system; J. Harvey Kerns, executive secretary of the Omaha Urban laegue; Charles W. Washington, executive secretary of St. Paul Urban league; Mr. Woods of Lincoln, Neb., and John T. Clark and Charles A. Collier Jr., executive secretary and industrial secretary of the St. Louis Urban league. Others present were L. S. Curtis, of Stowe Teachers college St. Louis and Lawrence Foster of Vashon high school and Miss Sara Young, a member of the board of the St. Louis Urban league.

NEGROES AND THE CHARITY DRIVE

Call 10-28-32

The most comforting sign of the times s the money obtained for charity within the Negro group here in Kansas City. With a quota higher than ever before, we raised all that was asked and a tidy sum more!

In 1932, when times are admitted to be at their worst, we repeat the victory of 1931. For Negroes to do this, when the drive as a whole found the going very hard, proves our mettle.

Kansas City Star

The quota set for us this year as in the past, takes into consideration the fact that the larger part of our charity is given with fellow employes, and therefore does not bear our label. It was all that could reasonably be expected of us. The more glory to us that we reach the goal, and then pile up some additional.

For Negroes to carry a share of the community's burden, is to win public approval and increased opportunity some day. Men cannot keep on depending on faithful service without coming to respect the doer and rewarding him. At the same time the doer cannot keep on making good without creating within himself a sureness of hand and a confidence of mind which marks the man worthwhile.

It is a long way back to the day when Negro gifts to charity were handled under very different system. Year after year is newspaper battled away, demanding for our group a fairer set-up. Finally it came, and the Negro community has stood to its guns with glory ever since. The little we have is the only limitation upon us. Our hearts are right. America will yet grant us more because we have made such good use of what we have.

Charity's portion in 1932 tells the story, not only of a right attitude, but it is a tribute in hard cash to the skillful management of the Negro home. We maintain ourselves in hard times, amid conditions especially unfriendly to us, and have something to spare for public causes. Supermen could do no more. If ever any man asks a Kansas City Negro by what right he demands a share of whatever is public, he has one all-sufficient answer, namely, this magnificent showing we have made for charity in 1932. It is as clear an indication

JANITORS LEARN NEW METHODS AT SCHOOL AT URBAN LEAGUE

More than 100 janitors by attending the meetings each Tuesday of the Industrial Training School for Janitors conducted by the Industrial Relations department of the Urban League are learning how to save money for their employers by the efficient operation of furnaces. They are learning how to produce more heat from less coal and how to eliminate waste in janitorial service.

The course which began on Nov. 1, consists of eight lectures. The first four sessions have already been held. At the opening meeting, W. A. Lewis, professor at the Kansas City Junior college, made a brief talk on the importance of personality in this highly industrialized machine age.

Illustrated Lecture

At the same meeting an illustrated lecture on the various methods of fueling was given by William Bagrum, of the Kansas City Coal Service institute. Others who spoke were Mr. Suttle and Mr. Shaw of the Butler Manufacturing company and Walter D. Myers, superintendent of the Bryant building.

At the second session, Mr. McGuinn of the Kansas City Gas company, presented, "The Employers' Viewpoint."

The third meeting, held on Nov. 15, was devoted to a recounting of personal experiences of the janitors. James B. Kincaid was the main speaker.

The fourth meeting was devoted to a discussion of "Service."

The Industrial Relations department which sponsors the course is directed by Thomas A. Webster. The school is a new idea which has not been attempted in Kansas Ctiy before.

The janitor's school is one of a number of programs that the Urban league, which is directed by W. Robert Smalls, sponsors for the welfare of the community. It directs an employment bureau, which finds work for hundreds of Negroes annually.

It not only obtains jobs for individuals, but it creates and stabilizes employment for Negroes. Problems of health and housing are also dealt with.

Baby Clinic

Other services sponsored are a sewing unit for the Red Cross on Thursday; a well-baby clinic where mothers are given free advice and treatment for their babies on Tuesdays; a day nursery at Garrison Field house, Fifth street and Forest avenue, where daily 35 children are cared for while their mothers work, and an annual vocational opportunity campaign conducted in April.

The local branch of the Urban league is affiliated with the national league which was founded 23 years ago for the purpose of maintaining better relations between white and Negro persons. The local branch, begun 13 years ago, is supported solely by the Allied charity chest fund.

The board of directors of the local branch of the league is composed of:

Joseph Myers, chairman; Earl W. Beck, Mrs. Priscilla Burd, H. O. Cook, Arch S. Davis, O. H. Day, Rev. Irvin E. Deer, Dr. J. E. Dibble, Bishop J. A. Gregg, Charles J. Guild, Mrs. Emma Harrison, R. J. DeMotte, O. J. Hill, James A. Jeffress, Herbert S. Jones, L. A. Knox, Harry T. Motin, Amos Smith Bishop Robert N. Spencer, Nat Spencer, Earl Thomas, Dr. T. C. Unthank, and Theron B. Watkins.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1932

SOCIAL WORKERS AT PHILLY CONFERENCE

PHILADELPHIA.—The 59th annual meeting of the National Conference on Social Work at Convention Hall, here this week, is witnessing an increasing presence of colored social workers from distant points throughout the country.

This Friday, when a number of addresses by leading social workers in Negro fields as well as a number of discussion groups led by such leaders will be given, it is expected that attendance at the conference of Negro workers will reach large numbers.

So far particular reference to Negroes in speeches and discussions has been confined to mention of him in statistics. Group discussions in Division VI of the conference, Friday, will center about the "Contributions of Negroes to American Culture." Discussion leader will be Eugene Kinckle Jones, assisted by Sterling A. Brown and Alain L. Locke of Howard University, and Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset of New York.

Frank O. Nichols of the American Social Hygiene Association will speak on "the Negro in reference to social hygiene,' Thursday at Hotel Bartram. Mrs. E. F. Horne, president of the Big Brother and Big Sister Club of the New York Urban League of Brooklyn, will speak on "Hope for Colored Children," Friday at 1:15 p.m. at 25 South Van Pelt Street. L. M. Shaw, police social worker of Columbus, will discuss a "Successful Colored Big Brother Association," immediately after.

E. K. Jones Named on National Board

NEW YORK.—As the result of a campaign initiated by Jesse O. Thomas, Southern field director of the National Urban League, Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, was elected second vice-president of the National Conference of Social Work, the first time a colored person has been elevated to such a position.

E. K. Jones Elected Vice Pres., National Council of Social Work

New York, Age 6-4-32

As the result of a campaign initiated by Jesse O. Thomas, southern field director of the National Urban League, Eugene Kingle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, was elected second vice-president of the National Conference of Social Work—the first time a colored person has been elevated to such a position. As further evidence of Mr. Jones' popularity in the National Conference of Social Work, this fact is interesting: At the meeting on Contributions of Negroes to American Culture over which Mr. Jones presided—the participants in the discussion being Alain J. Locke, Sterling Brown and Crystal Bird—the place assigned for the meeting was over-crowded and the meeting had to move to the main auditorium to accommodate the crowds who had been attracted because of Mr. Jones. The membership of the National Conference of Social Work is 4,000—not more than 100 being Negroes.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1932

William H. Baldwin Re-elected Head Of Urban League at Annual Meeting

Amsterdam News 2-3-32 New York, N.Y.

All Officers Returned to Posts for Year—Deficit for 1931 Caused by Taking Over Snyder Avenue Boys' Club

At the annual business meeting of the Brooklyn Urban Ieague-Lincoln Settlement, Inc., held at the League's building at 105 Fleet place, Thursday, William H. Baldwin was re-elected president, as were the other officers and directors. Mrs. Lewis W. Francis, chairman of the nominating committee, read her committee's report.

The treasurer's report read by L. W. Francis pointed out that though a deficit was incurred last year it was due to the League's taking over the Snyder Avenue Boys' Club in Flatbush. The good that had been done by the club more than offset the expense. he said. A budget of $34,455 for the year 1932 was announced.

Henry E. Ashcroft, industrial secretary of the League, in his report for the year's work, said that though opportunities for work had been fewer than ever some progress had been made. Jobs with the Emergency Work Bureau had been given to a large number of men and women. An investigation of the rumor that Abraham and Straus, a department store at 420 Fulton street, were to replace its colored help with white was investigated and found to be without basis, he said.

In summing up the work done by the League in 1931, Robert J. Elzy, executive secretary, reported among other things they had provided a camp for undernourished mothers and pre-school children. This camp was conducted during the month of June at Lake Tiorati, Iona Island, N. Y. More than eighty mothers and children were taken care of at this camp made possible through the kindness of a friend, he said. Two hundred and twenty-five children were also sent to private camps and to those provided by the Herald Tribune and the Christian Herald.

Mr. Elzy's report also brought out that due to the depression when many parents were not able to buy food and heat for their children the League's nursery was taxed to capacity to care for them. The attendance for the year ran as high as 6,460. A kindergarden, supervised by the Board of Education, took care of children until they were six years old, while their mothers worked or tried to find jobs, he said.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National League, congratulated Mr. Elzy on his work as did T. Arnold Hill, the national industrial secretary. Mr. Jones also spoke of Mr. Baldwin, the Brooklyn League's president, whose mother was the founder of the Urban League movement. "Urban Leagues throughout the country have demonstrated their worth in the present emergency," he declared.

The directors re-elected to the general board were: Mrs. William H. Baldwin, William H. Baldwin, W. C. Brown, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Miss Francis Coutts, Edward S. Cunningham. Charles J. Dodd, Mrs. Lewis W. Francis.

Also Lewis W. Francis, Percy G. B. Gilkes, Frank H. Gilbert, Mrs. Ernest P. Goodrich, William R. Granger, Miss Anna Hawley, Mrs. Edwin F. Horne, Mrs. Lottie A. Henderson, Mrs. Corean Harris, Miss Isabel F. Ide, Paul L. Jones, John H. Lathrop.

Also Mrs. Thomas L. Leeming, Mrs. Stephen Loines, Henry Neumann, Henry H. Proctor, Roland Rasch. William Siegrist, Jr., John B. Slee, Edward H. Wilson, Mrs. Gilbert T. Thirkield, Mrs. Francis A. Wilson, Mrs. Georgia Welmon.

The officers are: William H. Baldwin, president; Dr. H. H. Proctor, first vice-president; Mrs. Gilbert H. Thirkield, second vice-president; Mrs. Edwin F. Horne, secretary; Lewis W. Francis, treasurer; Frank H. Gilbert, assistant treasurer.

Urban League Gets Aid From Workers

Amsterdam News 2-17-32 New York, N.Y.

Contributions by Staff Cited in Report at Annual Meeting

"Members of the staff of the National Urban League voluntarily contributed a part of their earnings each month to offset a deficit in the Urban League budget so that the work of the league will not be curtailed and the ranks of the unemployed workers be increased through the discharge of any of its employees," said Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the organization, at the annual meeting last Wednesday at the league offices, 1133 Broadway.

In his report Mr. Jones affirmed that all the resources of the National Urban League had been placed at the disposal of relief organizations throughout the country. He said that "during the period of depression he (the Negro) has suffered physically the most—and yet his voice of protest as a representative of the lowest economic group has been less audible and his spirit has possibly been the most hopeful." Mr. Jones' report revealed that the National Urban League's department of research and personnel have literally been swamped by requests for information as to social conditions in various communities and the sources of trained Negro social workers. A total of $506,000 was spent by the Urban League movement in the year 1931 and requests for the establishment of league organizations had become more insistent during the present economic crisis.

Newly elected members of the executive board are: Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Chicago; Dr. Albert Baumann, Los Angeles, and P. B. Young, Norfolk, Va.

League officials have been asked to serve on employment committees, relief committees, both national and local, and T. Arnold Hill of the department of industrial relations was chairman of a sub-committee on social and economic factors on Negro housing of the President's Housing Commission, as well as being a member of the Commission on Hoarding of Currency.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE TO MEET IN ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Chicago Defender 2-20-32

Among the speakers who will appear at the annual conference of the Urban league to be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., Thursday to Saturday, May 12 to 14, are Prof. Francis D. Tyson of the department of economics, University of Pittsburgh, who will speak on "The Depression—Some Causes and Effects"; Forrester B. Washington, director of Atlanta School of Social Work, speaking on the subject of "Training for Social Programs"; Manuel C. Elmer of the department of sociology, University of Pittsburgh, and Ira DeA. Reid, director of the department of research, National Urban league, speaking on "Social Surveys as a Basis for Planning."

Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university, and L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the National Urban league, will speak on "Racial Adjustments — Today and Tomorrow"; Lloyd Garrison, treasurer of the National Urban league, and Owen R. Lovejoy, executive secretary of the Children's Aid society, New York, will speak on "Human Factors in Social Planning." Mrs. Clara Burrill Bruce, assistant resident manager of the Paul Laurence Dunbar Garden apartments, will speak on housing programs in raising the level of living. Dr. M. O. Bousfield, vice president and chief medical examiner of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company, will talke on the importance of health education in raising the level of living.

The list of speakers also includes Miss Grace Lowndes, civic secretary of the Urban league of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Josephine P. Holmes, supervisor, New York State Employment service; Alonzo C. Thayer, industrial secretary, Chicago Urban league, and a number of Urban league secretaries, including John C. Dancy of Detroit, N. B. Allen of Columbus, Ohio; John M. Ragland of Cincinnati, J. Harvey Kerns of Omaha, also Jesse O. Thomas, director of the southern field, and Eugene Jones, national executive secretary.

INVITE LEAGUE TO CHICAGO

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—(ANP)—The National Urban League was invited to hold its 1933 session in Chicago with the oncoming Century of Progress Exposition as a background, when A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, spoke here Thursday. He was backed up in his invitation by President Bancroft Pierce and Dr. M. O. Bousfield both of the Chicago organization. Mr. Foster suggested that it might be possible to hold the meeting in the social science building which it is expected will be erected upon the grounds.

Urban League Head Praised For National Usefulness

Courier 5-7-32 Pittsburgh, Pa.

WORK OF EUGENE K. JONES IS PRAISED BY NEW YORK DAILY

NEW YORK, May 5—(By CNS)—Warm hearted praise was given Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, by New York Times editors here recently on the occasion of the recent annual report of the Urban League official. Commenting on the growth of the Urban League from a small organization, with an annual total budget of $2,500, the Times pointed out that it had become "an agency of national usefulness."

Commenting further, the editorial stated in part: "It (the Urban League) had a well rounded program as ready for such emergencies as if designed expressly to them. It was prepared with the essential facts. It was in touch with intelligent, public-spirited Negroes throughout the United States from coast to coast. It had the records of competent, trained and experienced colored workers—many of them trained by the league through its fellowships. And it placed at once its own staffs at the command of community committees in co-ordinating relief and job-placing.

"It has been more than ever necessary to cultivate inter-racial goodwill because of the more intense competition for employment growing out of the hard times. In this respect particularly the league has exerted a wholesome influence. The Negroes' plight has been made generally known."

SPLENDID PROGRAM FINISHED BY LEAGUE

Courier 4-30-32 Pittsburgh Pa

NEW YORK, Apr. 28—(By ANP)—A report of Urban League accomplishments during the year 1931 has just been released from the office of the national executive secretary, Eugene Kinckle Jones, this city, in which is detailed the league's record in molding public opinion, training workers, expanding its southern program, increasing industrial opportunities and its program in research.

In addition to many releases carried in the daily and weekly, white and colored newspapers about the league work, Mr. Jones reports that speakers from the league have spoken before various groups in cities in 30 states. The director of the southern bureau spoke to a minimum of 15,000 students in the public schools of seven southern states.

The following students are now studying on fellowships obtained through the league: Lois Taylor, Sayde Johnson Carter, Rosalia Clarke, Helen E. Cromer, Penrose Goodall, Charles M. Toms, Julia M. Young. A total of 67 fellowships has been granted by the league which is able to give information as to the positions held by the persons who have received them.

The southern field director of the league, Jesse O. Thomas, has speeded up the work in several cities and has headed up most of the relief activities in his own city of Atlanta. He supervised a survey of the Negroes in Austin Texas, under the auspices of several Texas white colleges, and organized a campaign committee which raised $2,500 toward the establishment of a league branch in Houston.

Two pamphlets were issued during the year, one in March and one in December, by the department of industrial relations, describing the condition of the Negro worker, first in 62 cities and then in 106 cities. Five thousand copies of the later report were distributed. T. Arnold Hill, secretary of the department, was active in many sections of the country in protecting the Negro against unjust discrimination in unemployment. The league was able to place representatives on national bodies created to deal with unemployment. John W. Davis, a member of the executive board, was made a member of the national Committee on Administration of relief.

Three important studies, one in Cleveland, one in Troy, N. Y., and one in New Jersey, were undertaken by the department of research and records. The Cleveland study was to determine the relation of the Negro Welfare Association to the community and a future program; the Troy survey was made to formulate a program for the colored citizens of that community, and the New Jersey study was of the social and economic status of Negroes living in that state under the auspices of the New Jersey Conference of Social Work and the State Department of Institutions and Agencies.

The report on Opportunity magazine disclosed that many of the country's outstanding writers and artists, white and colored, had contributed to its pages during the year on subjects important to the Negro population. The editor of the magazine, Elmer A. Carter, had also been called upon to deliver addresses on the league's work and social and economic problems many times.

The total income received for the support of the National Urban League in 1931 was $78,250.96. The expenditures were $74,856.63. The total expenditure of the entire league movement, which includes all the affiliated cities, in 1931 was $506,700.

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 27 1932

KINCKLE JONES REPORTS.

The name "The National Urban League" does not convey to many the purpose of this organization. But when it is known that KINCKLE JONES is its administrative secretary, its identity is better recognized. The league is concerned with spreading the knowledge of conditions under which Negroes live and work in the cities to which they have migrated in such vast numbers in the last three decades. Twenty-five years ago the late WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, president of the Long Island Railroad, appreciating the significance of this migration, began with the help of two small committees to aid this multitude from the fields and the villages of the South in coping with their new problems, especially in this city.

Mr. BALDWIN long since died, but EUGENE KINCKLE JONES (an M. A. of Cornell in the Social Sciences), who was made the executive secretary with a budget of $2,500, has carried on and has had a great part in making the league an agency of national usefulness, especially in the last three years. It had a well-rounded program as ready for such emergencies as if designed expressly to meet them. It was prepared with the essential facts. It was in touch with intelligent, public-spirited Negroes throughout the United States from coast to coast. It had the records of competent, trained and experienced colored workers—many of them trained by the league through its fellowships. And it placed at once its own staffs at the command of community committees in coordinating relief and job-placing.

It has been more than ever necessary to cultivate inter-racial goodwill because of the more intense competition for employment growing out of the hard times. In this respect particularly the league has exerted a wholesome influence. The Negro's plight has been made generally known. There have been reports from time to time, as Mr JONES says, of neglect, but "the exposure of these indignities has in every case resulted in improvement in the treatment if not the total elimination of discrimination."

Though the Negro has relatively suffered most during this period industrially, KINCKLE JONES, who knows his people, in the cities especially, as well as any one else, expresses the opinion that "possibly his spirit has been the most hopeful." This is due in some measure to his confident temperament. Whatever his troubles, some day he's gonna put on shoes." But the league has had much to do with keeping up that spirit.

Social Conditions, Improvement of-1932

Value Of Fine Contacts With Urban League Is Revealed By Garrison

Courier 5-21-32
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Editor's Note: The shadow of Lloyd Garrison cast itself across the Urban League Conference in Pittsburgh last week when the following letter written by Lloyd Garrison, treasurer of The National Urban League, was read:

To The National Urban League Conference:

I send you this brief word of greeting. I wish that I could be with you; I wish still more that my going West to live were not to separate me from so many of my friends in the Urban League. But mere miles can never part us. We who have once become members of the Urban League family are members of it always. Our association together has done something to us inwardly that distance and time can never alter. It has taught use to recognize and to respect, not only in each other but in all persons, their particular virtues and capacities that in no way depend upon the accidents of color or of birth. The scales have fallen from our eyes; we know the peace that comes when the prejudices and suspicions we inherited have been melted away. This inner change is the priceless gift that the Urban League offers to its friends. Once given it can never be taken away. We have been touched by a magic wand, and we shall never be what we were before.

But though the change in us seems magical it is simple enough to understand. By getting to know each other we have left our group-things for a larger and common meeting-ground. Once we were a crowd and now we are individuals. We remember, as we look back, that there were two crowds, one white and one black. The white crowd looked down on the black crowd and sought to keep it penned within narrow walls. The black crowd was suspicious and resentful of the white crowd, but half-believed what the white crowd said of it, and so was apt to lose heart and to doubt its own capacities. We whom the Urban League brought together suddenly found that we had left both crowds. We came face to face and saw and judged each other for the first time as human individuals. And then we could never go back to the crowds again, for we realized that every crowd is a tyrant that blinds the eyes and warps the hearts of its followers, and we were unwilling to leave the light for the darkness.

Our escape adds one more chapter to the story of man's escape from the prisons of his own erection. We have not been long upon earth as the history of this planet goes, and we have not yet broken all the prison walls. Around us still are the walls of class, of nationality, of race and even of religion. We are not alone, and we are not the first, in the long effort of humanity to free itself from the shackles of group ignorance and of group passions. And we shall not be the last.

We may take comfort, then, in remembering that our own problems, difficult as they are, are not unique, but are only a part of the common problem of liberty that man's wayward nature has created. And we may take comfort also in knowing that in our own field of inter-racial adjustment we have made a brave beginning and have found the right way. Only one thing need trouble us, that our numbers, though increasing, are still small. In the critical days ahead the success of our program in each town and city will be measured by the number of its citizens who realize that no community can be healthy where large groups within its borders live in unsanitary surroundings; that no community can be economically sound where large groups are denied full opportunity to work in accordance with their abilites; that no community can be happy where large groups are depressed and disheartened by artificial restrictions upon their liberty; and that there can be no justice for some without justice for all. These are obvious truths, but it is hard for people to accept them until their minds have been freed from inherited preconceptions and their eyes have been opened to the living realities. The future of the Urban League movement will depend upon the number of people whose minds have been thus freed and whose eyes have been thus opened. How we can increase these numbers I do not know. It is a problem for each locality to solve in its own way. Get-together dinners, lectures, forums, committee work, membership drives will all help.

Of one thing I am certain, that we have much to offer those whom we invite into the fold. We may say to them in all sincerity: "If you will join with us, if you will leave the prisons of crowd psychology behind you, and walk into the daylight where there are no walls between man and man, then you will know the inner peace that has come to us, and your lives will be enlarged in a new freedom, and you will be happy in bringing nearer the reign of justice and liberty on earth." That is the faith which we must by every means proclaim to those around us. I leave you with confidence that that faith will increasingly prevail, and I wish you all success in your endeavors.

LLOYD GARRISON,
Treasurer, National Urban League.

Social Conditions, Improvement - 1932

Negro Organization Society of Virginia.

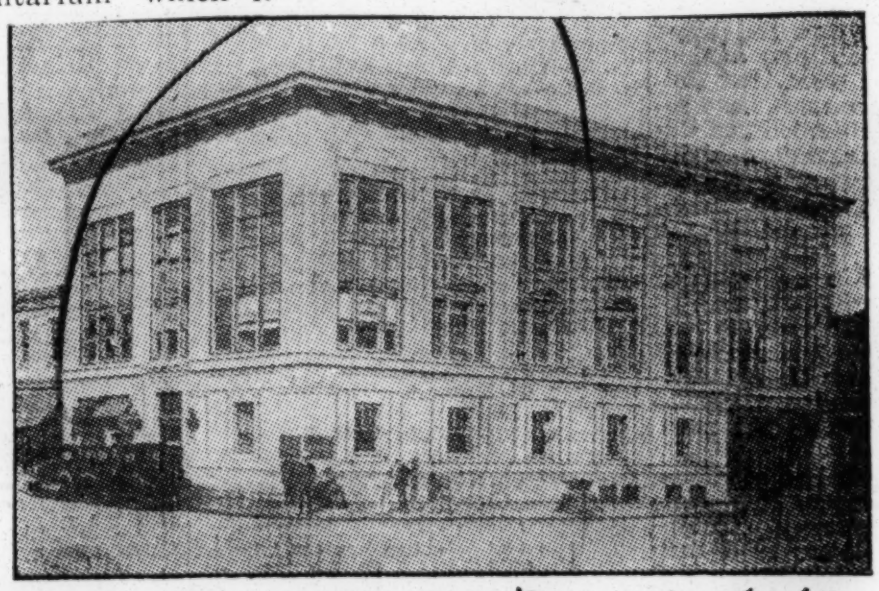
THE NEGRO ORGANIZATION SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA

Roanoke, Va., Oct. (By A. L. James for the Associated Negro Press)—The annual meeting of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, organized more than twenty years ago, will hold its annual sessions this year Nov. 9-11, in Farmville, Va. Dr. R. R. Moton was the leader in the organization of the Society and served as its president during his stay in Virginia from the time it was organized until he left Hampton Institute to become President of Tuskegee; Major Washington who succeeded him in office at Hampton also succeeded him as President of the Negro Organization Society. At the death of Major Washington Rev. J. Alvin Russell, A. M., Principal St. Paul Normal and Industrial School of Lawrenceville, Va., was elected president and has served since then until now.

The society has for its specific objectives, better homes, better schools, better farms and better health. Along these lines the organization has functioned throughout the years and the results have been marvelous, in the improvement of the home and farm life of the citizens of Virginia and in the improvement of their health and schools, evidences of which are especially noticeable in the rural sections. The organization employs a field secretary who devotes full time to the work.

It's the custom of the Society to have with them each year as their guest speaker and special guest Dr. Moton, its founder caused to be built in Burkeville, Va., known as the Piedmont Sanitarium. Here, hundreds of patients are treated every year and by its aid the spread of the dreaded disease has been considerably checked.

This year both Dr. Moton of Tuskegee and Gov. Pollard of Virginia are expected to speak. Perhaps the most outstanding achievement in the history of the Society is the State Tubercular Sanitarium which it



Journal and guide 11-12-32

THE METROPOLITAN BANK & TRUST CO.

Norfolk, Va.

CONGRATULATES THE

NEGRO ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

ON ITS TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

AND HEARTILY ENDORSES ITS PROGRAM FOR

BETTER SCHOOLS - BETTER HOMES -

BETTER HEALTH BETTER FARMS

WM RICH, President ABNER E. LEE, Secretary-Treasurer

NEGRO ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

WITH PROGRAM FOR

BETTER SCHOOLS - BETTER HEALTH
BETTER HOMES and BETTER FARMS

HAS OUR HEARTY ENDORSEMENT AND BEST WISHES

CROWN SAVINGS BANK

NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

W. P. DICKERSON, President — J. H. RIDLEY, Cashie

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CONGRATULATIONS

TO THE

NEGRO ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

And its accomplishments in securing BETTER SCHOOLS, BETTER HEALTH, BETTER HOMES and BETTER FARMS, for the people of Virginia. May the good work continue for many scores of future years.

CONSOLIDATED BANK & TRUST CO.

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In business uninterrupted for twenty-nine years. Let us write your will or act as your executor, thereby relieving those you leave behind much embarrassment and worry.

U. S. AIDED IN N. O. S. HEALTH WORK

Report Of Field Sec'y Tells Of Manifold Activities

Staff Correspondence

FARMVILLE, Va.—The Negro Organization Society which held its annual meeting here Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week, is assisting the Surgeon General of the United States and the United States Public Health Service in mapping out a comprehensive health program for the 14,000,000 negroes of the United States, the report of the field secretary, the Rev. William R. Johnson reveals.

Rev. Mr. Johnson, together with William M. Cooper, executive secretary of the society, attended the National Negro Health Movement committee meeting in the Surgeon General's office recently, and helped to plan the project.

The annual report of the field secretary reviewed the history of the society in some detail, and pointed out the many activities sponsored by its officials since the 1931 meeting in Lawrenceville, Va.

Encouraging Results

The report notes the encouraging results of the society's work in raising the standard of the rural schools, in advocating better buildings and equipment, and better prepared teachers. "From this effort we see many results that are encouraging," the report reads. "From the very beginning, the health needs of our people have been constantly in our minds.

"During the past year the work has, in all probability, undergone its greatest setback. However, in this particular field of health, much progress has been made."

Following the annual meeting of 1931, a drive in the interest of public health, was made in the following counties: Powhatan, Cumberland Charlotte, Buckingham, King William, King and Queen, Gloucester Matthews, Mecklenburg, Brunswick Greensville, Amelia, Northampton Accomac, Dinwiddie and Lunenburg

Four Public Health Nurses

The secretary's report reveals that, as a result of the drive, four Negro Rosenwald public health nurses are now at work in that territory. Special efforts to build up community life in the following counties, were put forth in the Spring, the report states: Nelson, Nottoway, Albemarle, Fluvanna Goochland, Louisa, Campbell, and Bedford counties.

"In Louisa county, 46 schools were visited, patrons conferred with, and a mass meeting held at the County Training School at which a county wide league was organized and a program worked out with teachers whereby funds might be raised to continue the work of the Jeanes worker in this district throughout the next year.

"The society, through the cooperation of the State Department of health, furnished literature and sponsored the National Negro Health Week observance throughout the state, and in the city of Richmond, with the aid of the Richmond Medical Society, a very definite program was carried out.

Assists in T. B. Fight

"Special emphasis was laid on health work in Powhatan County,' the secretary's report continues "Mrs. Morrell, who has a large interest in Rock Castle School, made a contribution of $450 and through the cooperation of Dr. W. A. Brumfield, director of the Southside Health Center, the field secretary of the Negro Organization Society, the county board of supervisors, and the state health department, Powhatan County now has a health nurse.

"A definite piece of work was accomplished in cooperation with the Child Health Bureau under the direction of Dr. B. B. Bagby. The Society has also assisted the state tuberculosis association in its fight against tuberculosis. In nuumerous communities the people have been educated to the use of clinics and many are now receiving regular treatment."

Junior League Conference

The latest project in which the Negro Organization Society maintained an active interest, was the Junior League Conference at the King William County Training School Saturday of last week, according to the annual record of the field secretary.

Rev. Mr. Johnson, himself, attended this meeting and reported an attendance of more than a thousand men, women, and children in attendance. At this meeting a delegate was elected and money appropriated for the 1932 session of the society.

In closing the report the secretary says: "Much credit is due the United States Public Health Service in sending Dr. Roscoe C. Brown to assist us in this work. We feel that in spite of the many handicaps and economic reverses during the past year, our work has not been in vain, and we are headed in the right direction."

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1932

DEMOCRATS NIP NEWARK RACIAL COMMISSION

afro-American
5-14-32

Claim Body was Plot to Oil the Republican Supporters

GROUP REFUSES TO BE ABOLISHED

Continue to Work in Spite of Order

NEWARK. N.J.—The Migrant Commission, long a bone of contention between Republicans and Democrats, is now fighting for its very life.

The Commission alleges that the Democratic Administration refuses to release the remainder of the funds originally allotted to it.

The work of the Migrant Commission has been beset with difficulties from the beginning It was created by the Republicans shortly before a Democratic landslide put the Republicans out of office

Won't be Abolished

The declared purpose of this body was to help those Negroes who had migrated from the South, but there were many people who said that it was simply a campaign measure to help David Baird, who was about to run for governor . They pointed out that the majority of its members were politiciains who were on the Baird band wagon.

After the defeat of the Republicans, the new administration instituted a program of economy. It devoted especial attention to the Migrant Commission and a bill was passed abolishing it. However, the Commission refused to consider itself abolished, and only recently issued a statement advising unemployed Nefroes to take up farming

URGES NEGROES TO AID NEGROES

Appointment of Negroes as welfare directors to administer relief to needy members of their race is urged today by the Independent Progressive Political Organization of Essex County.

Last night at its headquarters, 96 Somerset street, the group complained that Negroes do not receive proper attention from welfare boards. The organization also criticized the City Commission's appointments of relief workers. Both Democratic and Republican parties were scored for "failure to properly recognize the Negro voters." The Rev. Thomas Tucker presided at the meeting.

TIMES
Montclair, N.J.

SEP 5 1931

THE COLORED "SOCIALS."

RECENT raids on colored "socials" in Montclair, with subsequent arrests and fines, have focused attention on a problem which is both local and general.

Here and elsewhere the "social," a gathering innocent enough in its outward signs, is a real danger to the peace of the community. Beginning quietly enough, it is likely to gather force and its climax is frequently violent. A "social" is conducted in this manner: One or two individuals, in the happy possession of an apartment or home, decide to invite all their friends and their friends' friends for an evening of gaiety. Underlying their hospitality, however, is a distinctly commercial motive—they have gin to sell, at ten or fifteen cents a "slug," always at a figure somewhat under the prevailing speakeasy quotation.

This, of course, attracts a throng of revelers, among them a goodly number of not too desirable citizens from towns outside Montclair. As the evening wears on, discordant personalities are apt to come to the fore. Inflamed, they clash, sometimes with lethal intent. Razors flash, brickbats fly, heads are broken and the patrol wagon and ambulance arrive in time to repair the damage, but not to prevent it.

Montclair, unfortunately, is the scene of more of these questionable festivities than the number of raids and arrests might indicate. This is no reflection on the police who are, as a matter of fact, making every effort to curb the evil. But the "social" is, by its very nature, difficult to detect. Gathering evidence presents its problems, and witnesses and their testimony are generally untrustworthy and confusing.

The problem in general is somewhat beyond the power of the police to solve. This seems doubly regrettable since the "social," which is really the pastime of an uproarious minority, is bringing its community into disrepute. Montclair's colored citizens are orderly and progressive on the whole and among them are some very real intellectual and spiritual leaders. It is to the latter that we look for hope in the solution of the "social" problem. Through their influence and by any more intensive measures which they may see fit to employ, the right-thinking majority of colored Montclairites may do much to quell the disturbances created by their less intelligent brethren.

NEWARK, N. J.
EVE. NEWS

JUL 23 1932

Newark's Unfair Burden

EVERY support should be given Overseer of the Poor Malady and Thomas L. Puryear of the Urban League in having Negroes who have no permanent homes here return to the South. The problem of this dependent population is one of many that faces Newark as part of the depression and the selection of Mr. Puryear to help indicates that it will be handled sympathetically, in accordance with the doctrine laid down when Mr. Puryear said: "You can get a fellow to move somewhere if you ask him, but you can't get him to go anywhere if you try to boot him out."

Mr. Puryear, himself a Negro, secretary of an organization that devotes itself to the welfare of that race, is in a position to do an outstanding service to the city. He understands the problem. For years, and particularly since the depression began, dependents from other areas, not all Negroes, have flocked here. They have been hospitably received, too much so in some cases. Hundreds of them are on the poor and alms rolls. If they have homes to which they can go, if they can find work during the harvest in the South, if they have relatives who can help them, they do not belong here. Living conditions in their native countryside are far better for them than in the city tenements in a harsher climate.

Difficulties of transportation and relocation are to be surmounted in many cases, legal problems to be met, but these unfortunates can be taken care of to their own advantage and the advantage of the city.

URBAN LEAGUE DENIES AIDING NEWARK IN DEPORTATION ATTEMPT

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—(ANP)—Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, joined with Thomas L. Puryear, secretary of the Newark branch of that organization, in a denial that the Urban League had been involved in the plan of poor house officials in Newark, N. J., to return indigent Negro families to the southern states from which they migrated to Newark.

"The Urban League," Mr. Jones said, "has never equivocated and it has never advocated any effort or policy which would in the least compromise Negro citizens."

Mr. Puryear issued a statement in which he said: "It is constitutionally impossible to transport American citizens against their wishes to any section of the United States. Consequently we did not suggest anything that could have been interpreted to mean the wholesale transportation of Negroes anywhere."

Officials in Newark ten days ago announced a plan whereby they had hoped to ship 1,000 unemployed and poverty stricken Negro families back to the states from which they had come, notably, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Florida. The poor house commissioner had written the governor of those states in an effort to see whether they would cooperate by accepting the people if Newark paid their railway fares.

Social Conditions, Improvement of—1932

Raise $1,925.50 at Benefit for the Unemployed

The midnight benefit performance at the Lafayette Theatre on Sunday for Harlem's unemployed netted $1,925.50. The gross receipts were $2.015.50, and total expense $90.

Although a big success, both financially and artistically, the sponsors of the performance and patrons were reasonably disappointed over the non-appearance of well known whitet radio stars who had been advertised to take part. Lee Posner had assumed full responsibility for securing talent, and upon his positive assurance that all whose names were submitted had given their consent to appear their names were made public.

It was not learned until late Sunday night that some of them knew nothing of the benefit. According to Mr. Posner, several came to the theatre before midnight, and as the show had not started were unable to remain.

Despite the failure of Morton Downey, Bing Crosby, Russ Columbo, Kate Smith and other radio stars to appear the bill sparkled with humor, good singing, good dancing and tuneful music. Radio's big sensation, the Four Mills Brothers, Bill Robinson, world's champion tap dancer assisted by "Putney" Dandridge; Harry Green, Jewish comedian, playing this week at the Palace Theatre; acts from Connie's Inn, the Cotton Club and Smalls' Paradise, the Clarence Tisdale Trio, Anderhurst and Foster, and "Peg Leg" Bates did their bit for the jobless without charge.

Duke Ellington, who only a few hours previously had arrived in town with his band, presided at the piano while the acts from the Cotton Club did their turn. Jimmy Johnson and Teddy Hill's Band of seventeen pieces, which donated its services were in the orchestra pit.

So anxious was George Immerman to see the benefit a big success he transferred the entire company at Connie's Inn to the Lafayette Theatre, temporarily holding up his show, although his place was filled with patrons.

Dan Healy of the Cotton Club was master of ceremonies, assisted by Harry Green. Back stage, Leonard Harper and Lee Posner received the actors and musicians.

Mayor Walker Sends Telegram

A short intermission was taken toward the close of the program when the Hon. Fred R. Moore, chairman of the entertainment cimmittee, read the following telegram which he had received from Mayor Walker:

"My congratulations to you personally and all those who are participating in the Lafayette Theatre Emergency Relief benefit. I am indeed happy that our residents in the Harlem District are again manifesting a keen interest and a definite affection for all our citizens who find themselves in terrible need. If we all give our best thoughts and effort to the relief and benefit of humanity without discrimination we will indeed make this the imperial city. Your for New York City and success, "JAMES J. WALKER, Mayor."

In thanking the large and appreciative audience for giving support to the benefit in aid of the unemployed of Harlem, Mr. Moore complimented Frank Schiffman, manager of the Lafayette Theare for having given the use of his house without expense, also Herman Starks, manager of the Cotton Club, George and Connie Immerman of Connie's Inn, and Edwin Smalls of Smalls' Paradise, for their whole-hearted cooperation, and referred to the able assistance rendered by D. Addonizio, James Sampson, Elmer and Hugo Rogers, Charles Buchanan, and other members of the entertainment committee.

Dr. John C. Curran, executive secretary of the Harlem Division of the Emergency Relief Committee, said that when the local campaign for relief funds closes with a circus at the 369th Regiment Armory February 5 and 6, Harle will have contributed $100,000 the Gibson Fund.

New Summer Camp Planned for Harlemites

The Blackstone Foundation for Practical Fellowship Service is completing plans for a new children's summer camp, according to announcement from Mrs. Irena Moorman Blackstone founder and president of this organization. The camp site selected is said to provide sufficient acreage for every conceivable comfort for 5000 children.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
POST-STANDARD

JAN 24 1932

Negro Standards of Living In Syracuse

BY REV. JOHN T. OGBURN
Rector of St. Philip's Episcopal Church

I have been a resident of Syracuse for more than three years, and have studied carefully the general conditions of my group here. The longer I stay the more convinced I am of the fact that the general conditions as they exist are not for the best interest of the Negro or other groups which make up this great city of ours.

We have made some feeble efforts to get at the root of these conditions,

Rev. John T. Ogburn

but very little has been accomplished. In order to stir up further interest we preached a series of sermons on "Higher Standards of Living in Syracuse." These sermons seemed interesting, and many compliments given me, but I soon found out that I was not solving these problems by simply talking about them.

In concluding the series of talks a question was asked which was a fundamental one; "How can the standards of living be raised?"

I had in mind the general social conditions existing in the community in which my church is located, as well as trying to give a spiritual interpretation, but after a careful study of Dr. Eliot's book on "American Standards and Plane of Living" my interest in this subject was broadened.

Wages Are Low

Three years ago when I took charge of St. Philip's the majority of the members of my congregation were working, but I soon discovered that their wages were so small, with bad management in many cases, that they could hardly exist.

I also discovered that the secret of the standard of living was due largely to their small income, lack of proper employment, bad environments, bad housing conditions, and victims of other influences which were not for their best interest.

There are between 2,000 and 2,500 Negroes in Syracuse; one physician, one dentist, one undertaker, three churches, three ministers, one social worker and social center, and many other organizations doing what they can for the uplift of their group.

Replaced on Jobs

Coming to the industrial situation again, we find that the Negro has the lowest paid jobs, and during the past year due to the scarcity of jobs, many have been replaced by whites even in what they had. There are no mail carriers, no policemen, a few employed by the city in minor jobs. It is claimed that none of our hotels will employ Negroes, and only once in a great while will our larger stores employ them. These conditions which I have related briefly must have a bad psychological effect upon any group.

Now we come to the fundamental question: Who is to blame? I am going to be honest by saying to some extent we are to blame. For there are many shiftless among us. Many things that we could and should do for ourselves we fail to do. Too self-satisfied, and depending too much upon the other fellow. Any man who fails to think and act for himself can not hope to get very far in this life.

City Partly Responsible

Then again the city is partly responsible, because of the fact such little attention has been given to the Negro population. Thus a little is known about him. He is somewhat like a bad or mischievous boy who is allowed to run around unnoticed, until some damage is done then he is called in for a spanking. And often he goes right back and do the same thing.

More interest must be taken in Negroes. I believe the Negroes in Syracuse as a whole are honest and want to make their contribution to their city, but they must be encouraged and helped. I find that the white people as a whole are generous and willing to help and encourage those who really try to help themselves and if those with influence would take a little time to study out some of the conditions which I have touched upon in this paper.

I am sure that they will find that I have stated them very mildly. We hope that our inter-racial committee will help us, because they can be of a valuable service.

Suggestions Offered

In the last place: I want to suggest some ways by which the standard of Negroes may be raised. We are not begging for favors, sympathy or charity. All we want is a chance along with the other fellow, so as far as we are capable of footing the bill.

1—Every Negro should have a chance to work in whatever vocation for which he is best fitted, participate in the city government in portion to the number of his group.

2—Wages in comparison with other groups for the same work.

3—Better living conditions, with a chance to rent or buy in a decent section of the city. I have never come as near losing my religion as I did in trying to rent a house when I first came to this city.

Hard to Rent House

I called up three real estate men to show houses listed for rent, they came to take me to see the houses, found that I was colored, forgot something at the office and never returned. This is one of the minor experiences I had.

4—Negroes should be given every chance and opportunity and then forced to live up to the standard. If he breaks the law, he should suffer the full penalty of the law. Allowing a man to break a law with the chance of getting him out of it does not help, but hinders.

The only aspiration I have is that my group along with other groups may have a chance to live decent and respectable lives, and thus be enabled to make their contribution in the upbuilding of our community, city, state and nation.

Why discuss a group which is so in the minority? The old saying is "One bad apple may spoil the whole barrel." I am grateful to Dr. Shenton, Dr. Fisher and others in the Sociology Department of Syracuse university who have given splendid suggestions from time to time in dealing with our social problems.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAR 9 1932

HELP NEEDED FOR NEGROES.

Conditions in Section of Harlem Are Growing Acute.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York's Negro population is rapidly approaching a desperate crisis. In the closely packed district north of Central Park more Negroes are living than there are people in the whole city of Syracuse.

Instead of being a complete city with prosperous manufacturing enterprises and a well-to-do community, Harlem is a district of wage-earners dependent for their income upon the rest of the city and paying out its earnings for food, shelter and clothing to enterprises owned largely by outsiders. Unemployment, therefore, has had a disastrous effect.

In the organization for relief for Harlem, both through the funds raised by the Gibson committee and those provided by the city, the special needs of Harlem have been recognized. For this reason, many are under the impression that because special funds have been allocated the need is being met. This, however, is not the case, and 40,000 families still require relief, a task that cannot be met by existing relief bureaus.

The New York Urban League has carried on a continual campaign to open up industrial opportunities for Negroes. Its principal aim has always been to make the Negro self-supporting. The enormously increased demands for assistance which are being made at the league office reflect the acute economic distress which grips Harlem. Funds are needed to be administered by the league to supplement the work of other agencies, and contributions for this purpose are earnestly solicited.

The health conditions of Harlem are growing worse because of the economic situation. The New York Tuberculosis and Health Association has recently published figures showing that the proportion of deaths due to tuberculosis for Negroes and whites has increased from a ratio of 3 to 1 in 1910 to a ratio of 5 to 1 in 1930.

A year ago, with the assistance of the Burke Foundation, the New York Urban League purchased twenty-two acres at Verplanck, N. Y., for a convalescent home for Negroes. While plans for ultimate development are necessarily delayed, immediate partial relief for the acute convalescent situation would be afforded by renovating the brick building now on the premises. This can be done for $15,000.

Contributions for both of these emergency needs may be sent to E. A. Norman, treasurer of the New York Urban League, 1,195 Park Avenue.

ARTHUR C. HOLDEN,
Chairman Executive Board.

New York, March 7, 1932.

CONCENTRATING UPON HARLEM

A sociologist of prominence visited the Women's Court at Jefferson and Market Streets a few mornings ago. To an official she commented on the preponderance of Negro defendants and was told: "The police are concentrating upon Harlem." On this particular occasion twenty colored girls had been arrested on the charge of prostitution, and one white girl had been made prisoner at the instance of her parents, accused of leaving home to live with a male admirer.

The testimony adduced at the trial of the prostitution cases revealed that the majority of girls had never been in court before. Friendless, jobless and penniless, they had been approached by officers of the law, usually white, who offered to buy them a drink. Some accepted the invitation in the hope of getting a good meal. The small amount of money they received—from $1 to 1.75 was proof positive of their financial plight.

The police are to be commended rather than criticised for making an honest attempt to stamp out prostitution in any community. It may be that they have excellent reasons for concentrating upon Harlem at this time. But it is regrettable that unfortunate young girls out of work and upon the verge of starvation are unsuspectingly enticed into the dragnet and advantage taken of their tragic economic status.

Fighting prostitution is regarded by the police as "a dirty business," and many flatly refuse to accept these disagreeable assignments. To arrest and convict girls who have blighted their lives by becoming social outcasts is not a pleasant duty but it must be extremely revolting for an offcer of the law who uses the taxes of the city to destroy the character and future of decent, ambitious young women, who out of employment, are given an unfriendly foot instead of a helping hand.

The practice of inciting one to breal the law is obnoxious to English jurisprudence. The New York Age does not believe that Commissioner Mulrooney is cognizant of any questionable methods resorted to in the "concentration upon Harlem." His policy all along has been to help the poor, struggling girl retain her self respect, not to tempt her and start her on a life of shame.

STANDARD UNION

Bklyn, N.Y.

APR 7 1932

BORO RESIDENTS GIVE LIBERALLY IN RELIEF DRIVE

600 Endorse Block Aid Move at Church Meeting; Colored Groups Enlisted.

Incomplete reports issued from Brooklyn Block-Aid headquarters, 215 Montague st., today show that borough residents are behind the "Stamp Out Want" campaign to take care of the borough's needy families. Deposits made by the block treasurers of 153 blocks indicate that a naverage of 39 persons in every block pledged contributions to the fund.

Individual Block-Aiders declare that seven out of every ten persons approached sign pledges for 20 weeks' contributions. The pledges are for 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1 weekly. Many contributors are turning in their entire pledges at once.

An accurate estimate of the total money collected in the widely scattered blocks in which Block-Aiders were working last week will not be possible for another 24 hours.

600 Endorse Move

At a meeting held in St. Paul's Church, 209 Warren st., some 600 men and women of the South Brooklyn Heights district endorsed the movement.

Rev. George G. Grove, of Christ Church, Clinton and Kane sts., urged support of the movement.

Mr. Thomas F. Cuite, district chairman, introduced the Rev. Augustine Varricchio, assistant rector of the Sacred Heart Church, at Degraw and Hicks sts.

Rabbi Israel Goldfarb, of Baith Israelae, and the Rev. John J. Donlan, of St. Paul's R. C. Church, who spoke briefly.

Colored Groups Formed

Colored residents in the North Bedford section are forming the nucleus of an organization within the district to canvass their own race for subscriptions.

Active in the organization is Mrs. Maude Richardson, of 31 Bainbridge st., chairman, who has ora Wyatt, of 51 Bainbridge st., and Mary Parham, 31 Bainbridge st., as aiders. Others actively at work in the section are Sara Pearson, of 264 Decatur st., a school teacher; Mrs. Cord Lapelle, of 286 Putnam ave.; Mrs. L. Miles, of 372 Greene ave., and William Johnson, of 397 Madison st.

In the Bushwick district, colored block chairmen and aiders are holding regular meetings to encourage activity.

The support of the entire membership of the Fifth A. D. Democratic Colored Club, 10 Utica ave., has been pledged. A Clayborn is president of the club.

Malbin Backs Drive

Magistrate Malbin, presiding in the Flatbush Court, today gave enthusiastic endorsement to the community organization.

Magistrate Malbin said: "I am for the Brooklyn Block-Aid Drive 100 per cent. It is the best plan ever devised to help the needy families of Brooklyn. They are building an organization that will reach every man, woman and child in Brooklyn who is able to contribute."

"The success of the Block-Aid campaign offers the only solution in the present unprecedented emergency," said Miss Jessie M. Hixon, director of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, today.

"In the 88 years of the Brooklyn A. I. C. P.'s existence we have never encountered such need as now prevails," Miss Hixon declared.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1932

Houma, La. Times
Saturday, July 16, 1932

NEW YORK HAS A PROBLEM ON HER HANDS WITH THE NEGROES

According to the New York papers we note that the Negroes of New York, especially those in the Harlem, are very much in distress; many of them being out of food and clothing. Mr. William Church Osborn, president of the Children's Aid Society and member of the Salvation Army's advisory committee, urges support of the Army's appeal for $600,000, with which to continue its relief activities in New York City. The united appeal is sponsored by civic, welfare, financial, industrial and social leaders of the community. A fund of $900,000 appropriated for emergency relief since last September has been exhausted and an additional $600,000 is necessary to continue emergency activities in full force until Fall, said Mr. Osborn.

It will be recalled by many sugar and cotton planters in Louisiana and Mississippi and other Southern States, that vast armies of Negro laborers were enlisted by various employment agencies and shipped by train loads to the Eastern and Middle West States, where they were told everlasting happiness and prosperity awaited them. As a result of this exodus of Negroes from the "Sugar Belt" of Louisiana, planters were greatly handicapped in the harvesting of their crops, and the result was that many lost heavily and blamed it to the shortage of labor. Out of the thousands who were lured to the "Land of Plenty and Harmony," many have returned to the South, and seem perfectly satisfied in their native land, the land of cotton and sugar cane.

Long Island City, N. Y
DAILY STAR

SEP 13 1932

date construction

Double-Standard In Boro Rents For Negroes And Whites Shown In Investigation By Daily Star

Colored Influx Into Queens Brings Double Standard in Rentals.

By CHARLES GRUTZNER, JR.

The swift tide of Negro population into Queens has swept the evils of the double standard of rent to a new high-water mark in this borough.

Colored families in Corona, Flushing, Long Island City and other sections with Negro populations pay from $5 to $15 a month more rent than do white families for the same type of habitation, an investigation by the Daily Star reveals.

Aside from the injustice of this sliding scale to a group whose earning capacities are restricted by racial barriers in many fields of industry, the evils in the wake of the color surcharge include doubling up of families, conversion of private homes into rooming houses and consequent deterioration of entire neighborhoods.

Several realtors have admitted freely the existence of such a situation. L. S. Reed, 103-03 Northern boulevard, who has been renting agent in Corona for twenty-four years, declared:

"It is an unfortunate situation. It is unfair to the thousands of colored families in Queens, but there is nothing the agent can do about it.

"The owners ask higher rents from Negroes because they know they will pay them. They give us apartments for listing at a certain figure for colored families, and all we can do is list them."

Mrs. L. M. Stoll, 104-16 Northern boulevard, another realtor who handles rentals for colored families, had the same view on the matter.

Comparisons of Rentals.

Here are some of the findings of an investigation made by a Daily Star reporter:

Corona, near Northern boulevard, modern four-room apartments with heat, rent for from $50 to $60 to Negroes, while similar apartments in the same block bring $40 to $45 from white tenants.

Flushing, Thirty-eighth avenue, near Main street, four rooms over a store in a frame house, no heat, rent to Negroes for $35; five rooms in an unpainted frame house, $50. Within two brocks, in a section where Negroes cannot rent, three-room apartments with all conveniences, including mechanical refrigeration, may be had for $45.

Long Island City, near Jackson avenue, four rooms in a frame house in bad need of repairs, no heat and no bath, $35 and $40 to Negroes, while on the same block white families occupy four-room flats in frame houses with bath, heat and other conveniences, at rentals of $35.

On Thirty-fourth (Hayes) avenue, Corona, white and colored families ive side by side in identical flats for which the Negroes pay $40 to the whites' $37.

Bayside, five rooms in frame house, furnace in cellar, $50 for colored families, while similar quarters in the next block rent for $40 to white tenants.

Compelled to Live in Squalor.

These examples present a fair picture of the disproportionate rents paid by whites and Negroes for average habitations, but they do not give any idea of the squalor amid which many colored families are compelled to live in parts of Flushing and Long Island City.

Along one block of Thirty-eighth avenue (old Lincoln street), and on Grove street, Prince street, and in a few other parts of Flushing, colored families are compelled, because they cannot rent in other parts of the community, to live in dilapidated wooden structures, some of them mere shacks and out of plumb with age.

These habitations are without hot water; many are without electricity or baths, and some are even without indoor toilets. One such eyesore, three stories high, has been sublet into one and two-room furnished flats to meet the high rents, and several families not only use a common toilet in the backyard but get all their water for drinking and washing from a single faucet in the yard.

Comparison of rents with those paid by white tenants is impossible in these cases, because no white families could be found living in similar conditions; but, four and five-room flats in these dwellings bring from $25 to $40 a month from their dark-skinned tenants.

Conditions among colored tenants in some parts of Long Island City are almost as bad.

Un-Christian and Outrageous.

The Rev. Edgar A. Artist, Negro pastor of the First Baptist Church of Long Island City, characterized the double standard in rentals as "unjustified, un-Christian, and outrageous" in an interview for The Star, and declared he would visit local landlords to take up the matter with them.

Corona, which vies with Jamaica for the largest Negro population in Queens, offers the best home opportunities for colored tenants, even though the $5 to $15 surcharge for color is in effect there, too.

Hugh B. Shipley, Negro president of the Progressive Republican Club of Corona, told The Star he believed a municipal law might be enacted making it a misdemeanor to offer apartments for rent at a sliding scale.

The owner of a recently completed apartment house in Corona offered his rooms to white families only and found his house less than 20 per cent. rented. He then placed the rentals in the hands of a Negro realtor, at a jump of $5 to $15 a month, and had the entire house filled within a short time.

The passivity with which the Negroes themselves, for the greatest part, accept the situation is responsible for its spread through Queens.

The high rent system is well intrenched in Harlem, whence most of the Queens colored families have fled in search of more space and lower rents.

Despite the sliding scale, Negroes find rents cheaper in Corona than in Harlem, where landlords have practiced the squeeze for many years because of their realization that colored families have not the same opportunities of going elsewhere in search of cheaper homes as have other groups.

Eugene Kinckle Jones of 43-11 162nd street, Flushing, executive secretary of the National Urban League, a Negro social work group, explains the spread of the Negro population from Harlem to Queens, Brooklyn and the Bronx.

Congestion in Harlem and the desire to find cheaper and more wholesome living quarters has caused the migration of hundreds of families, he said.

Many Negroes who came to Queens to escape the Harlem rent squeeze made the unpleasant discovery that the sliding rent scale, with its attendant evils, had crossed the river with them.

Because of the economic depression, rents have been lowered for many Negro families in Queens, but not to the extent to bring them to the general rent level, which has also been lowered.

Whether rents rise or fall, the $5 to $15 gap between those of colored and white families seems to remain nearly constant.

Long Island City, N. Y
DAILY STAR

SEP 14 1932

EXPOSE BY STAR OF RENTAL EVILS IS FOLLOWED UP

Negroes Will Seek Remedy at Meeting in Corona Tomorrow Night.

By CHARLES GRUTZNER, JR.

Political and church leaders, and other representative Negroes, today hailed The Star's expose of the double standard of rents which is in force to the disadvantage of Negro families in Queens.

As a result of the revelations in yesterday's Daily Star of the evils attendant on the practice whereby Negroes must pay from $5 to $15 higher rent than do white families for the same kind of quarters, the entire situation will be discussed at an open meeting tomorrow night at the Progressive Republican Club of Corona.

Hugh B. Shipley, president of the colored Republican organization, stated last night that he would place the results of The Star's investigation before tomorrow night's meeting at Community Hall, 33-14 107th street, Corona.

Star Wins Praise.

"The Star is to be commended for its thorough investigation and honest presentation of an unfair practice which has long worked hardships upon our people," said Mr. Shipley. "We will take up the problem with the hope of finding a way to end, or at least to minimize the evils of it."

The Rev. William McKinley Dawkins, pastor of the Macedonia A. M. E. Church, Flushing, said: "The people of my church are suffering under the conditions exposed by The Star. Such practices should be brought to the public attention."

Dr. Forest Hayes of 133-17 Thirty-ninth avenue, Flushing, expressed the belief that the situation could be remedied only through an organized move by Negro tenants against landlords who adhere to the sliding scale of rents.

Dr. Hayes' practice in Corona and Flushing is nearly evenly divided among colored and white patients. He said: "I have found conditions just as described in The Star. If Negro tenants want to remedy them, they will have to step out and translate their complaints into action."

Welcomes Expose.

Mrs. L. M. Stoll of 104-16 Northern

boulevard, renting agent for colored families, said: "It was gratifying to me to read of The Star's investigation into the rent evils. The account fits conditions here perfectly; there is no exaggeration and no covering-up. Some light on the situation might clear it up somewhat."

The Rev. Edgar Artist, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Long Island City, announced that as a result of the expose, he would visit all the landlords who rent to colored tenants in Long Island City with a view to winning rent reductions wherever he found unfair conditions.

Members of the church are supplying the pastor with information and a report will be made Sunday at the regular church services.

Long Island City, N. Y
DAILY STAR

SEP 1 6 1932

CLUB WILL FIGHT DOUBLE STANDARD IN NEGRO RENTALS

Action of Corona Progressive Republican Group Follows Star's Expose.

By CHARLES GRUTZNER, Jr.

As a direct result the The Star's expose of the double standard in rents by which Negro tenants are gouged, a committee of three was appointed last night by the Progressive Republican Club to lay the matter before the borough authorities and to take other steps towards fighting the practice in Queens.

The Progressive Club, which met at Community Hall, 33-14 107th street, Corona, voted unanimously to commend The Star for arousing public sentiment against the system whereby colored families pay from $5 to $15 a month more rent than do white tenants for the same quarters.

On the committee, which was instructed to draw up resolutions indorsing The Star's revelations and calling upon the borough officials to remedy the conditions described, are William B. Carter, Mrs. Kate White Handy and Elton N. Wilson.

Mr. Carter, a vice-president of the club, lives in Flushing. Mrs. Handy a real estate agent, and Mr. Wilson secretary of the club, live in Corona.

After the resolutions have been sent to The Star and to local officials the committee will call at Borough Hall to discuss possible remedies and will take whatever steps may be found conducive to relief.

Hugh B. Shipley, president of the club, introduced the subject at the meeting by asking for comment by the members on the articles in The Star which were based on an investigation of the relation between race and rents in Corona, Long Island City, Flushing and other communities with Negro population.

Mrs. Handy, A. S. Reed and T. A. Baker, all real estate agents who list for colored tenants, declared that their experiences were in accord with the circumstances described in The Star's articles. Other members told of their problems as tenants and asserted the rents demanded of Negro families were disproportionately high.

Several colored tenants gave instances of paying higher rents than white neighbors who lived in identical apartments.

Mr. Shipley suggested that legislation be urged to prohibit the listing of apartments at sliding scales—one rent for whites and a higher one for Negroes.

He declared also that the committee of three could make its work more effective if the members were to call on the landlords who rented their property to Negroes and discuss with them the possibility of readjusting the old scales.

Mr. Reed said no headway could be made until colored tenants took a firm stand for equal rents for both races and refused to rent where the double standard was in effect.

He said part of the blame for gouging should be placed on the Negroes themselves for the passivity with which they accepted the situation.

"Too many of our people are inclined to brag about the high rents they pay, rather than do something to bring them down," Mr. Reed asserted.

In Long Island City the Rev. Edgar A. Artist, pastor of the First Baptist Church (colored), is continuing his study of the rents paid by members of his congregation with a view to seeking relief from the landlords.

WHEELING, W. VA.
REGISTER

SEP 4 1932

NEGRO IMPROVEMENT GROUP IS ORGANIZED IN WHEELING

Group Petitions Jury Commissioners to Select Colored Men for Jury Service.

Organization of a welfare group to be known as the Negro Improvement club was announced here Saturday. The organization meeting was held at the home of J. S. Settle and he was elected chairman. The chairman in turn named Rev. F. M. Cayton vice chairman, Mrs. Anna Beard as secretary and William Ballard as treasurer.

Composed of some of the most prominent colored citizens in Wheeling and Ohio county, the club will be devoted to the political, economic, financial, moral and social interests of the colored people of the community.

At a recent meeting a committee of five was selected to petition the jury commissioners of Ohio county to select some colored men for jury service. The committee is composed of Mrs. Lizzie Turner, Mrs. F. S. Buckner, J. H. Rainbow, Charles Jones and J. S. Settles.

On Friday the committee appeared before the commissioners and presented the petition. They were cordially received and were advised the requests would be given careful consideration. The text of the petition was as follows:

Messrs. L. F. Haller & D. A. Burt Et. Al.
Jury Commission of Ohio County, Wheeling, West Va.

Gentlemen:

We the undersigned colored citizens and taxpayers of Wheeling and Ohio county do hereby petition and pray your honorable Board to select some colored men for jury service when you select men for jury duty.

The Supreme Court of the United States and the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, have held that where a colored man is being tried by a jury from which colored men have been excluded on account of color, the accused conviction is without due process of law and he is entitled to a new trial.

As citizens and taxpayers of Wheeling and Ohio county we feel that we have as much right to be represented on the jury bench as

months had placed the West Electric company subsi- heavily in the red. Bonds an- terest were paid January 1, but the following year the p company realized it could nc deeper into surplus to meet ditional payments.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1932

Relief Organizations Fail In Aid to Negro, Urban League Secretary Charges

$300,000 Set Aside For Harlem Relief Called "Mere Pittance"

Special to Journal and Guide

NEW YORK—Organization of a relief bureau by the New York Urban League to take care of the distress in Harlem, which has been greatly increased by the shutting down of the Home Relief Stations, was announced by James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the League, in an address at the annual meeting, Wednesday evening, January 13.

Since the new department opened on January 3, applicants have increased daily, filling the room with hundreds who beg for aid.

Mr. Hubert deprecated the failure of family welfare agencies in New York to use trained Negro workers for social work among Negroes. "The problem of finding employment for college-trained Negroes practically would be solved if those properly qualified could be placed with social agencies serving Negroes.

"We have among the applicants for work at the League literally scores of graduates of accepted educational institutions. Attempts to place even those with special training for social work have been absolutely futile. As to questions of training, the Urban League has itself trained 76 graduates of colleges at recognized schools for social work, through scholarships which it has granted. The purpose of the League is, through such scholarships, to train Negroes for work among their own people."

Scores Use of Outsiders

Asked if there is racial discrimination, Mr. Hubert replied, "Many Negro applicants feel that there is. However, while there probably is some discrimination on the part of investigators, the real difficult lies in limited funds. The amount set aside by the Gibson Committee for Harlem relief is $300,000. Of course, the distribution of even this small amount is entrusted wholly to outsiders, who are lacking in understanding of the needs of the district and some are even known to be without sympathy.

"When one realizes that the Negro constitutes 12 per cent of Manhattan's population and that the percentage of unemployed Negroes is twice that of white workers, it can be seen immediately what a mere pittance this sum it."

Leagues Gains Support

The reports show that during the year, more than 127,000 people have used the League Center for various purposes. Convalescent care was given to more than 200 patients. The league's workers in the courts handled the cases of more than 300 adolescents. Fresh-air outings were given to Harlem children and a nursery school was conducted in the rear yards.

As an evidence of the esteem in which the League is held, Mr. Hubert pointed to the increased financial support, stating that in spite of the depression, the number of the League's contributors almost doubled during 1931.

Only 8,000 Of 45,000 Jobless N. Y. Negroes "Registered"

Special to Journal and Guide

NEW YORK—Failure of the various relief organizations to give adequate aid to unemployed Negroes, in comparison with aid given to white workers, was charged by S. A. Allen, industrial secretary of the New York Urban League, in an address at the annual meeting last week of the league at the organization's headquarters, 202 West 136th Street, which began Wednesday afternoon.

These charges of discrimination were borne out by the latest published figures of the Emergency Work Bureau, he declared. Out of a total of 102,000 white workers registered, 28,500 or a little better than 27 per cent, received jobs from the Bureau.

Only 8,000 Negroes from the estimated 45,000 unemployed in Harlem were registered. The league has been informed that registration of Negroes was discouraged by the Emergency Work Bureau.

Only 1,500, or a little better than 18 per cent of those registered were supplied with jobs. This is about one-thirtieth of the total number of unemployed. Last year more than 12,000 Negroes were registered by the Emergency Work Bureau and approximately 3,000 received employment.

Short-Sighted Policy

"Under the present relief administrations, the Negro is left without a job and with little hope of obtaining adequate aid," Mr. Allen declared. "As we enter the third year of acute unemployment the situation is tragic, when viewed from the standpoint of hunger, privation, disease, and the breaking up of homes. The greatest tragedy, however, is the psychological effect of unemployment on the worker—the fear of unemployment.

"Negroes are being dismissed from their jobs in order that their places may be given to white workers. This is a short-sighted policy because even in normal times it is admittedly harder for Negroes to obtain employment. And white workers, who cannot obtain work, will, without question, receive aid.

"'The most pressing problem confronting the Urban League," Mr. Allen stated, "is to find work for some of the Negroes who registered with the Bureau. Then we must try to find work for the many thousands who failed, for one reason or another, to register.

Presidents to Bootblacks

"The Placement Bureau of the Urban League last year obtained work for 1,000 applicants, who ranged in occupation from presidents of universities to bootblacks. Men and women were placed in domestic service, as clerical workers, as chauffeurs, and as small number with the building trades."

Spencer Miller, Jr., of the Workers Education Bureau, lead a discussion on the economic outlook for workers in 1932 at the afternoon session. He predicted a brighter outlook for 1932. At the meeting held at the league headquarters in the evening, Arthur C. Holden, president of the executive committee, spoke on work done during the past year. James H. Hubert, executive secretary, discussed the suffering caused by the closing of the Home Relief Stations, and the treasurer, Edward A. Norman presented his annual report.

Negro Children in New York

NEW YORK is the largest Negro city in the world. In 1930 the Negro population of the metropolis numbered 328,000 and of these more than 75,000 were children under fifteen years of age. There is not, fortunately, in New York the discrimination in amounts spent for education of Negroes and of whites which prevails in many other parts of the country. But in other ways it is plain that Negroes, and especially Negro children, suffer disadvantages which place them in a far less fortunate situation.

The Children's Aid Society has just conducted an extensive study which shows that proportionately more Negroes are out of work, that Harlem housing is proportionately more congested, that crime is more prevalent, that the death-rate is far higher, among dark-skinned New Yorkers than among whites. All this will be deeply felt by the children. It will undoubtedly come as a surprise to citizens of New York to know, for example, that the death-rate from tuberculosis was three times as high in Harlem as in the city as a whole; that the infant-mortality rate in central Harlem is the highest of any district in Manhattan; that expectancy of life is fifty-five years for a white man and forty-five years for a Negro. Part of this is certainly explained by housing congestion and unsanitary living conditions. It may be interesting to note, in this connection, that density of population in the Negro sections of New York is 336 per acre; in Philadelphia it is 111; in Chicago, 67; in Louisville and New Orleans, 30.

It is inevitable that where poverty, overcrowding, disease, and unemployment are disproportionately high, children will suffer, and the need for playgrounds, vocational occupation, health stations, and general public health work will be correspondingly greater. A study of neglected and delinquent Negro children made in 1927 showed that, in 1925, of 11,512 cases in the New York City Children's Court, 8 per cent were Negroes (the proportion of Negroes to total population is 5 per cent); that the largest number of neglected Negro children were under seven years of age; the largest number of delinquents, boys and girls, were between thirteen and sixteen years of age; and of fifty cases picked up at random, only one child was found to have had contact with organized recreation. The Children's Aid Society has, very sensibly, been making playground and club work in Harlem one of its major activities. That it may expect results from this work is clear when it is noted that in 1861 Negroes were 97½ per cent illiterate and without any property, real or personal; that forty years later illiteracy had dropped to 70 per cent; and by 1920 it was 22.9 per cent. In New York only 2.9 per cent of the Negroes over ten years of age were classed as illiterate in 1920.

The Negro child in New York, therefore, has thirty times as great a chance to become a competent sharer in the economic life of the nation as had his slave grandfather. And where there is no discrimination against him in kind of school and training or salary of teacher, he can learn. If opportunities are made for him to learn also, through recreational activities, how to make more secure his place in society, the level of the race will irresistibly be raised.

Nation. N.Y.

MAY 25 1932

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FATHER BISHOP SETS PLANS FOR RECORD N. Y. SUMMER CAMP

Courier 5-29-32 Baltimore, Pa.

By FLOYD J. CALVIN
Special Feature Writer

NEW YORK, May 26—Plans for record year are being made by the Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop, director of religious activities at St. Philip's P. E. Church, 215 West 133d street, for the coming season at Camp Guilford Bower, New Paltz, N. Y., from July 6 to Sept. 7. An enlarged staff of counsellors and instructors is being assembled and applications for campers are being received from boys and girls who look forward to enjoying outdoor life under ideal circumstances this summer.

It was five years ago that St. Philip's Church invested more than $35,000 in an ideally located farm which dates back to 1608, and opened the first co-educational camp in the east for colored boys and girls. Just beyond the Walkill river, 85 miles north of New York City and 12 miles west of the Hudson river, the camp is midway between Newburgh and Kingston, two of the largest towns in the Hudson valley. A 13-room brick farm house, which is used as a library, administrative offices and infirmary gives the camp an air of permanency. Near Lake Minnewaska and Lake Mohonk, two of the most famous health resorts in New York State, and holding the highest rating for health of any camp in the State, with special food of an excellent quality, a camp mother who is an experienced New York City public school teacher, and with a splendid general atmosphere for recreation and study, the camp has continually attracted more members each year—from 55 the first to 268 last year. There are 56 strong, hard-weather tents set upon permanent platforms in which the campers live, and with the regular, easy, well-planned routine, there has been no moral problem of any kind between the boys and girls since the camp opened, but there has been developed a most wholesome democratic spirit and feeling of comradeship.

Not only in New York, but in different parts of the country, even in the South and West, parents have sent or brought their children to live at Guilford Bower for a part or a full season. The season of nine weeks is divided into three-week periods. Some parents engaged in the teaching profession who wish to study in summer at various summer schools and others who want to take a trip to Europe, and still others who wish to keep their children off the city streets place them at Guilford Bower. From Raleigh, N. C., Cincinnati, Charleston, W. Va., Greensboro, N. C., Washington, D. C., Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Md., Providence, R. I., New Haven and Hartford, Conn., bright youngsters have come who have made excellent campers. The director never leaves the camp from the time it opens until it closes, assuming personal responsibility for all children entrusted to his care.

The director, whose own children have studied in some of the leading schools in New York, like Ethical Culture and Lincoln Experimental, has adapted many of the leading features of advanced methods of training children for the courses offered in the camp. The children are taught music, rhythms (esthetic or creative dancing), dramatics, campcraft, nature lore; arts and crafts and coached in hiking, boating, campfire, canoeing, swimming, tennis, archery, baseball, volleyball and basketball. The children are divided into junior and senior boys and junior and senior girls, the ages of the juniors ranging from 8 to 12 and the seniors from 13 to 18. The courses are divided into three week periods, and each camper is allowed to engage in any activities he may choose. In addition to the courses seleceted by individual campers, all enjoy music, games and campfire plays. In each day's program are morning devotions, squad duties, group activities, swimming, rest hour, games and hobbies and evening programs. The day begins at 7 and ends for the juniors at 8:30 and the seniors at 9.

The counsellors are capable, and well trained people chosen for their fine character and special aptitude with children, as well as their love of out-of-doors. Nearly all of them are college graduates and are equipped to teach or direct some camp activity. Dick Kennard, of Abyssinian Baptist Church, last year director of Camp Atwater East Brookfield, Mass., is swimming counsellor; Bill Bell, guard of Ohio State University for three years and May Harper, of Tennessee State College and M. A. from Columbia, and Adolph Hodge, physical education instructor in New York public schools for 10 years, as well as others from Howard, Oberlin, Cornell and Western Reserve, are among the counsellors. Every ten campers have a counsellor, and the younger campers, to 11 years, have a junior counsellor along with the regular counsellor. A physician and a nurse are on duty at all times during the camp season.

The camp maintains two farmers, and owns 35 head of cattle, and from its own tested cows comes fresh milk for the campers, at least a quart a day for each boy and girl, and from its own farm of 314 acres come many of the fresh vegetables the campers eat. There is no crowding, not more than five being allowed to sleep in a tent. The living quarters of boys and girls are on opposite sides of the camp, one-third of a mile separated from each other. The water is excellent, coming from a depth of 104 feet in an artesian well, which is tested, and there are four drinking fountains conveniently located one-third of a mile from the well.

The camp is undenominatonal, and religious preferences are considered. Roman Catholic children go to the nearby town in the camp bus for Mass. Problem children are given special attention, although only children of good character are enrolled at the beginning. A few children are taken who are unable to pay their way, to insure that the camp will be democratic.

The Rev. Mr. Bishop, who directs all activities, is considered a genius at getting young people to associate harmoniously together and preserve a wholesome atmosphere. He is director of the largest colored Sunday School in America, there being 1,309 students and 97 teachers. He has held this responsible position for 8 years, and in the meantime has taken his M. A. degree in Religious Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, and has done most of his work toward the Ph.D. degree in the same field.

The camp is planned on the same basis as white camps which charge $400 per season, but this camp charges less than $100 per season for tuition.

Social Conditions, Improvement of—1932

Needs of Juvenile Studied by Groups

100 Delegates From Seven Communities Attend Fourth Annual Conference—Outline Home and School Aid

The needs of the adolescent—physical, emotional and cultural—were analyzed and discussed at the fourth annual conference of the Inter-Community Child Committee of the Child Study Association, Saturday, at the Association auditorium, 221 West Fifty-second street. Teachers, ministers and social workers joined with parents in the study of the problems of childhood.

The use of the survey as a guide to social planning was outlined by Ira DeA. Reid, research director of the National Urban League, "The survey aims to bring together the social concepts and the materials available in the community for use in remedying specific conditions. It equips us with a knowledge of the social resources of our community. With this information we have a guide in attacking problems," Mr. Reid said.

How the home can aid the adolescent in his development was explained by Mrs. Lillian C. Brown, white of the speakers' bureau staff, Child Study Association. The child has a right to expect enduring love and fair dealings in his relations with the family, she asserted. From the school the child is entitled to expect work in proportion to his physical needs, supervised recreation, training in self-control and resourcefulness, teachers informed in sex education, and understanding of his physical, spiritual and emotional needs, according to Mrs. Violet Hill Whyte, director of Negro work, National W. C. T. U.

Other speakers at the morning session included the Rev. George Frazier Miller, rector, St. Augustine's P.E. Church, Brooklyn, who told of the role the church should play in the development of the adolescent, and Julius S. McLain, director of the Columbus Hill Community Center, who spoke on what the child needs from his community. The Rev. William Lloyd Imes presided.

The physical and psychological aspects of changing childhood were explained at the evening session of the conference by Dr. Alonzo deG. Smith, chairman of the North Harlem Child Study committee. Dr. Smith told of the importance of the glandular activity in the child. Mrs. Marion M. Miller outlined parental attitudes toward the adolescent, while Mrs. Flora M. Thurston spoke on progress in parent education. The presiding officer was Franklin O. Nichols of the American Social Hygiene.

More than 100 delegates from child study committees in Baltimore, Washington, Brooklyn, Englewood and Montclair, N. J., and Tuckahoe, N. Y., were in attendance in addition to the North Harlem committee.

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—*The Nation.*

RELIEF REFUSES NEGRO 10 CENTS

Unemployed Council Will Follow Case

NEW YORK.—The following report has just been received from the Unemployed Council with headquarters at 257 Schenectady Ave.

"Wednesday afternoon there came an old Negro woman who told us she worked one day in each two weeks doing housework for some woman who gave her this day's work "out of her kindness." She had to support her daughter and son-in-law who were both out of work. The old woman was apologetic, ashamed that she was forced to ask for aid but we soon put her at ease by explaining to her that there are thousands upon thousands who are in a similar position and that to come to us, her fellow workers, was like asking for help from her own folk.

"She was already two months behind in her rent and expected to receive a dispossess any day. We told her to speak to her neighbors and ask them to accompany her to the nearest Home Relief Bureau and instructed her to wait for us in her home the following day when we would come to take her, her family and these neighbors to obtain relief.

"The next day we appeared at the Home Relief Bureau station at Ralph Ave. and Quincey St. where a Mrs. Warren delivered a pretty little speech on the bad times, how hard the city was trying to help along its citizens, how necessary it was to try to get along as well as one could without asking for relief from the exhausted city treasury and ended up by telling the old Negro woman that although this station was the nearest to her home, yet the station she properly belonged to was the one in Williamsburg and that it was there she must go if she had to.

The Committee from the Unemployed Council asked for ten cents to cover the fare to Williamsburg for the old woman and the answer was that 'Commissioner Taylor specifically instructed us not to handle any funds and that as much as I would like to help you, yet I cannot without breaking the regulations." Her pretty little speech about the big-heartedness of the city could not be backed up by even ten cents!

"We collected the necessary fare from among the comrades and sent the old woman to the Williamsburg station. We will soon visit her and learn of her treatement there.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 22 1932

Camp for Negroes Needs Aid.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Negro Fresh Air Committee feels that the educational opportunities and chance for a general refreshment of body and spirit which it offers at its Camp Emetowa is an invaluable form of assistance to those who have been suffering from unemployment and hunger for three years. We need financial help to give free outings at the camp, to keep it full, and to keep it open through August.

This is our twenty-seventh Summer's work, and we are favorably known among the city's charities. All contributions made to the Negro Fresh Air Committee, 333 East Sixty-eighth Street, will be most gratefully acknowledged.

Miss H. T. EMERSON, Treasurer.
New York, July 20, 1932.

Social Conditions, Improvement of-1932

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
CITIZEN

MAR 6 1932

COLORED COMMUNITY CENTER

Editor of The Citizen-Times:—

There have been many people in and around Asheville who have shown an interest in the Colored Community Center which was established last September by Ida Singleton, a colored woman, on Depot street, this interest having been manifested in such a practical way that the Center is now almost completely furnished, and nearly a hundred children have been saved from misery and starvation. When you consider that all this has been accomplished by the putting to use of the things people were through with or had no need for, it is quite remarkable. Some of the children have worn all winter bathrobes or men's coats, but they have been just as happy as if they had been fitted by a tailor. They have skim milk (donated by a local dairy) chicken soup (made from the liquor supplied by a sandwich shop), apples that "wouldn't sell," and stale bread (Doubtless this diet for an older is as approved as the Lindbergh baby's is for him). A "crew" of unemployed men have cut down and sawed into wood the forest trees that were given for fuel. Out-of-date school books, and outgrown toys have been used in the Kindergarten. Ida Singleton and two unemployed women have given their time to making things go. At present the big boys in the community are breaking ground for gardens, using vacant property that will otherwise remain idle. Ane of these plots, Ida says will easily raise fifty bushels of sweet potatoes.

From some source the information comes that until this year, the section known as Fair street has given the truant officer and Juvenile Court a great deal of trouble, but this year it has given none at all. Ida says it is due to the fact that the children have been kept busy and are not hungry.

The parents of some of the children pay a small fee to the Center; pennies are taken in the collection hat on Sundays; there is a little income from the pies that Ida and Cora Logan make and sell in the barber shop; there is an occasional donation of money from "some white gentlemen;" but all of these bits added together are not taking care of the rent. Ida says she can't sleep sometimes for trying to think of a way to meet this account. but she is praying over it and she believes that in His own good time the Lord will "raise up some one who will show her the way." Doesn't it seem a pity that such a fine executive and such a philanthropic soul should have to worry about a little thing like money?

MRS. JAS. A. PEOPLES

March 5, 1932. Asheville, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

FEB 21 1932

THIS $10 DID A LOT.

Chapel Hill Weekly.

George Lawrence, county welfare officer, got word not long ago that a Negro school in the north end of Orange, the Harmony school, had a greatly reduced attendance. When he went there and made inquiries he was told that the children were kept away by lack of clothes. Also, they had no books.

From the pupils of the Chapel Hill school Mr. Lawrence obtained about 50 old books, and an allowance of $10 from county funds enabled him to augment this supply. But there remained the problem of clothes.

Contributions amounting to $10 from individual citizens were turned over to the Negro schoolmaster, John Poteat. A few days later Mr. Lawrence, visiting the school to get a report on how the $10 had been expended, was astonished to learn that it had clothed 33 children.

Instead of buying ready-made garments, Poteat had found out what each child most needed and had bought bolts of cloth, spools of thread, needles, and other sewing materials. "I just brought the cloth and a pair of scissors here to school," said the teacher, "and I called up all the boys and girls, and saw how big they were, and asked them questions and what they were short of, and then I just took the scissors and cut off some cloth for each one,, and gave them thread and needles, and told them to go home and have their mother make them some clothes. Yes, sir, I had something made for 33 of 'em, and now all of 'em are coming to school every day."

Mr. Lawrence says that in all his experience as welfare officer he has never known $10 to go so far.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

MAR 18 1932

ENCOURAGING PROGRESS

The seventh annual Public Welfare Institute for Negro Social Workers came to a close at the Bishop Tuttle Training School, Saint Augustine College here yesterday.

The institute, sponsored for the first time by the State under appropriation of the last session of the General Assembly, represents asknowledgement by the State of its peculiar obligation to the Negro.

An elaborate program of class work and lectures, including study of the handicapped Negro child, Negro family life, mothers' aid and institutional care, was designed as a practical as well as an inspirational contribution to the efficiency of the Negro social workers.

The success of the institute and the advance of welfare work generally among the Negroes of the State since the establishment of the program in 1905 as a special project of the Rockefeller Foundation, is its own vindication. A number of counties have already seen the wisdom of employing Negro workers for welfare activities within their own race.

Progress in this direction has been necessarily slo is distinctly encouraging.

Social Workers in 7th Annual Confab

RALEIGH, N. C., March 18.—The seventh annual public welfare institute for social workers, sponsored by the North Carolina state board of charities and public welfare, closed a successful three-day meeting here last Friday. Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, director of the state division of welfare, was in charge of the institute. The meetings were held in the Bishop Tuttle Training school of St. Augustine college here. In addition to welfare workers from all sections of the state, others from nearby states were present.

The problems affecting welfare workers among our race were fully discussed at the meetings by specialists in various fields of social work. Following registration of those in attendance, the institute was opened with a public meeting, at which Mrs. W. T. Bost, state commissioner of public welfare, presided. President Edgar H. Goold of St. Augustine's college, and Miss Bertha Richards, dean of the Bishop Tuttle Training school, welcomed the visitors. The address of the evening was given by President William Stuart Nelson of Shaw university, who spoke on the "Spiritual Values in Social Work."

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OBSERVER

APR 11 1932

Negro Leaders Study Problems.

(From The Twin City Sentinel.)

The negro race in Winston-Salem has a large number of able leaders. The membership of the race is, on the whole, of high type, industrious and law-abiding. The leaders have banded themselves together in an organization known as the Negro Social Service Counsel of Winston-Salem. The purpose of this council is to deal with the conditions that make for crime in the city, and deal with them intelligently and sympathetically.

SOCIAL WORKERS OF N.C. MEET

RALEIGH, N.C.—Registrations for the Seventh Annual Public Welfare Institute to be held under the direction of the Division of Negro Welfare, North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, show an unusual interest on the part of social workers, ministers and citizens in the major topics to be discussed during the institute.

The institute will be held at the Bishop Tuttle Training School, St. Augustine's College, March 9, 10, and 11.

Wednesday evening, March 9, President William Stuart Nelson, of Shaw University, will speak on the subject, "Spiritual Values in Social Work." Chief Justice W. P. Stacy, white, of the State Supreme Court, will peak on the evening of March 10. His ubject will be, "The Law and the Child." On the same evening Dr. Gladys Hoagland Groves, will speak on, "Wholesome Family Life."

On the evening of March 11, the Rev. E. McNeill Poteat, pastor of the Pullen Memorial Baptist Church, Raleigh, will speak on the subject, "The Challenge to Social Workers."

Thursday morning, from nine to eleven-thirty o'clock, there will be a symposium with "The Handicapped Negro Child" as the subject.

Dr. O. L. Miller, surgeon-in-chief of the North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital, will lecture on, "The Physically Handicapped Negro Child"; Dr. Harry W. Crane, professor of abnormal psychology, University of North Carolina, will lecture on "The Mentally Handicapped Child," and Lieut. Lawrence A Oxley will speak on "The Socially Handicapped Negro Child."

Thursday afternoon, March 10. Mrs. Blanche Wright Nelson, formerly field worker with the National Recreation Association, will speak on, "Leiture-Time Problems," and immediately following Mrs. Nelson's lecture, there will be a demonstration of organized play by students from the Raleigh public schools, Boy Scouts, Girl Reserves, Junior Clubs, 4-H Clubs and the Nursery School of the Neighborhood House.

Friday, March 11, Dr. Albert Coates, professor of law at the University of North Carolina, will lecture on "Social Work and the Law."

STARVING GIRL COLLAPSES IN N. C. BREAD LINE

DURHAM, N. C., April 27.—CNS—The stark fact of human suffering and hunger in this section of the country, especially among Negroes, was brought home to relief officials here last Friday, when a Negro girl collapsed while she was waiting her turn to receive a small allotment of free flour provided through the federal government and the Red Cross. She had bee waiting in line two hours.

When she was taken home her parents stated that the entire family had had hardly anything to eat for two days. Red Cross officials stated that the 1,000 barrels of flour allotted for distribution over the 13-week period would not suffice to prevent similar cases of near starvation.

To the Editor: The Negro in the South generally has a lower standard of living than the white man, regrettable as this may be. As a result, it seems reasonable to assume that $1.50 per day would come as near meeting the Negro's minimum demands as $2 would the white man's. It often happens here that the Negro is paid less for his labor than is the white worker. For instance, the state of North Carolina pays the experienced teacher holding a Class A certificate (which requires graduation from a standard college) $120 per month if he is white, $90 if he is a Negro. Some commodities are probably cheaper for the Negro. I quote a reliable real-estate dealer of Raleigh: "The $5000 bungalow in a good white section usually brings rent 50 to 100 per cent higher than the $5000 bungalow in a good Negro neighborhood."

I am informed from Wilmington:

> It was felt that this differential was equitable by reason of the fact that there are few families of the colored workers which fail to have either the wife or a daughter employed in white homes. From these white homes, foodstuffs are carried to the colored homes every night.
>
> The white laborer without work did not have this advantage in his favor, and therefore it was deemed wise to make the slight difference in pay.

However, we do not condone the state of affairs which forces the Negro to work for smaller wages. We deplore his shabby living conditions. Thoughtful, enlightened Southerners are at work on this problem.

Lisbeth Parrott
State Board of Charities and Public Welfare,
Raleigh, N. C.

Charlotte, N. C. News
Sunday, June 19, 1932

Better Homes Campaign For Negroes Gains

Constructive Sentiment For Better Homes and Higher Living, Dr. McCrory Says.

The "Better Homes" campaign conducted under the auspices of the Negro Citizens league of Charlotte has been successful in building up a constructive sentiment for better homes and higher living standards among the negroes of the city, Dr H. L. McCrorey, president of Johnson C. Smith university, said yesterday.

A poster contest conducted in the colored schools under the direction of W. H. Moreland was one of the features of the campaign. Prizes for the best posters were given by the Citizens league to Dorothy Dixon Second Ward; Emmalee Jones, Alexander Street school; Charlotte Martin, Biddleville school.

The cooking demonstration offered by the Southern Public Utilities company at Johnson C. Smith university early this month was also a part of the campaign. A large number of people attended to hear Miss Lillian Alexander, home economist, discuss proper food preparation, health, kitchen cleanliness and cooking of food.

One of the projects of the campaign is to secure a model home to exhibit, but this has not yet been accomplished on account of the difficulty in getting the loan of a house within the means of the average colored man. The committee is still working on this plan and has secured the promise of furnishings with which to equip the house as a model home.

Negroes Making Good

The Negro population in Winston-Salem, and all over North Carolina, is to be commended for the manner in which the race is facing the depression—the manner in which they are following the leadership of Mayor Coan in the city, Governor Gardner in the state and Lawrence A. Oxley, director of the Negro division of the North Carolina Department of Public Welfare. Lieut. Oxley recently contributed to The Southern Workman an article which gives a comprehensive idea of the thoroughness with which North Carolina has gone about organization of the colored people to encourage them in self-sustaining effort during the lean months.

Unemployment is probably more serious among the Negro population than among the white, because of this fact that many places of employment in prosperous days open for the members of the race are given to the unemployed of the white race. Therefore the Negro is learning to apply himself in seeking a livelihood.

Throughout the state members of the Negro race named on unemployed relief organizations under Gov. Gardner's plan find splendid co-operation in anticipating the winter and considerable preparation has been, and is being, made to provide for the family needs during the coming winter. Under Lieut. Oxley's leadership the workers of his race have initiated community programs of self-help that are proving profitable both to those co-operating and to state welfare generally.

As he expresses it in his contribution to The Southern Work, with the members of the race striving for self-help those residing in North Carolina have a better opportunity than in any other state in the Union. Race relations are good, fewer Negros have left North Carolina than have left any other state in the South; and the last census figures show that North Carolina is one of the few states in the South that has had a natural increase in Negro population.

The Negro in North Carolina has met the challenge of the day in a most commendable manner; and increasingly, through participation in self-help activities, he is learning to have a most wholesome sense of racial self-respect and individual responsibility.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.
JOURNAL

SEP 2 1932

City Gardens for The Colored People

To the Editor of The Journal:

The gospel of "Live at Home" as preached by the Governor of our state, North Carolina, would have fallen upon deaf ears, had it not been for a certain class of good men and women of our city. The mayor of Winston-Salem, Mrs. Sills and Mr. Pou—a great trinity—decided to reach our folks through some medium. Their final choice was Dr. H. C. Jones, the preacher-farmer of this city. He, with his forces unorganized, led the children successfully. Two thousand souls joined the army and wrought many things. The result is that many souls have a new idea of self help and a partial relief from the bredline.

A great many of the ministers of the city as well as the laity entered the contest and made good. The women have not failed to can many things that will be of service in a few weeks from now. The newspapers, with their great editor, have given our folks every encouragement by publishing the results. This is a good time to begin the fight for another year. A Prize Winners Club is in order. Let every church of the city be a receiving and sending station; each minister and layman a "loud-speaker."

REV. THOS. GAMALIEL FOSTER.
Pastor St. John M. E. Church.
Winston-Salem, N. C.
September 1, 1932.

Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer
Monday, November 14, 1932

NEGROES ORGANIZE FOR RELIEF EFFORTS HERE

Lieut. L. A. Oxley Outlines Plans to Mass Meeting In Baptist Church

Upward of 200 persons attended a mass meeting held yesterday afternoon in the First Baptist Church (Negro) in the interest of relief program among Raleigh Negroes.

Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, State Director of Negro Relief, addressed the meeting outlining the general State plan for administering the Federal relief funds. Following a full discussion of suggested plans for organizing Negroes of Raleigh in a drive for funds to supplement the activities of the Raleigh Community Chest, a Negro relief committee of five was elected as follows: Prof. J. W. Holmes, St. Augustine's College; Alice Dunston, Parent-Teacher Association; L. E. Graves, business and professional groups; Rev. J. W. Smith, Ministerial Alliance; and M. W. Aiken, representing the Raleigh Negro public schools. The following organizations were represented at this meeting, Ministerial Alliance, Parent-Teacher Association, Business and Professional Club, Raleigh Voters' League, American Legion, Inter-fraternal Alliance, Women's Club, and the Cosmopolitan Club. The committee decided to make a city-wide drive for funds opening Friday, December 16, continuing through Saturday, December 17, and closing with a mass meeting in the Raleigh Memorial Auditorium, Sunday afternoon, December 18. Dr. Julian Miller of the Governor's Office of Relief and Senator Josiah W. Bailey have been invited to be the speakers at the closing Sunday afternoon mass meeting. The following music organizations have been invited to render a program of choral numbers: St. Augustine's Choral Club, The Shaw University Singers, the Washington High School Glee Club, and other civic music organizations.

RAISING FUNDS FOR NEGRO RELIEF WORK

Rev. J. C. White, pastor of the First Baptist Church, colored, announces that he has provisions adequate to provide fifty baskets for the needy of the city and he is asking provision for fifty additional families among the colored people of the city. Dr. White observes that there are three types of needy people of the city. One is the type in need of food and who have no visible means of support—persons that are full charity patients. These are taken care of by the Associated Charities, or are being cared for by that splendid Christian leader, Miss Grogan and her corps of assistants.

Then, there is the second line of relief, comments the pastor. They are those in need of help, but have kindred and others to aid them—and who cannot come under the care of the Associated Charities. Dr White refers to a family in which the father and mother are paralyzed, but some of the sons and daughters are able to work. Time of employment, however, is irregular and they are unable to amply care for their dependents. Then there is a young man, suffering with tuberculosis at the home, a patient that has been denied hospitalization. His father and mother are able to work, but their part time employment is insufficient to fully care for their family. And there are others among whom the fifty additional baskets must be distributed if there is to be Christmas cheer in these homes, he asserts.

Then, there are those who are able to work and willing to work, but are unable to find jobs. These must also be aided.

Dr. White is appealing to both white and colored citizens to aid him in this relief work, which is being done in co-operation with the city's public welfare and relief organizations. Any desiring to aid may dial Dr. White at 7289, or send provisions to 921 East Thirteenth street.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1932

North Carolina.

Elizabeth City, N. C. Independent
Friday, December 23, 1932

Negro Women Of Perquimans Can 5,000 Quarts

More than five thousand quarts of canned goods, fruits, vegetables, pickles, jellies, jams and preserves, is the result of the labor of the colored women of three communities of Perquimans—Winfall, Cedar Hill and Bay Branch—in an organization promoted by K. A. Williams, principal of the Negro Industrial School of Winfall, and teacher of vocational agriculture.

Last summer, when this enterprizing leader of his race decided to organize for the double purpose of teaching his people to save by canning, and also to prepare to assist in relief work this winter, one of the first steps was to organize a canning cub, offering prizes not only to the club canning the largest amount of food stuffs, but prizes to the individual in each club canning the largest amount.

Every available bit of fruit and vegetable was saved in this way by the women interested. "Have your garden in your kitchen during the winter months" was the slogan of the sixty women in the three organizations.

No special equipment was purchased. The same old-time iron wash pots were used for everything, from blanching to processing.

It is interesting to enumerate the number of quarts of the various articles. Peaches 531, apples 791, pears 558, tomatoes 809, blackberries 319 figs 103, corn 254, squash 77, beans 187, vegetable peaches 68, plums 76 grapes 244, pumpkins 83, cucumber pickles 262½, watermelon rind 143 field peas 173, garden peas 55, artichoke 12, beets 144, chow-chow 9 citron 18, succotash 3, jelly 66, peach pickle 2, vegetable soup 53, cabbage pickle 26, pepper hash 14, and cantaloupe 8.

Bay Branch Club won first prize and Winfall won second.

The individual winners from the different clubs are as follows: Mrs. Billups, of Bay Branch Club, canned 222 quarts; Mrs. Evora of Cedar Hill Club, who canned 222 quarts, and J. E. Perry winner of Winfall Club, who canned 119 quarts.

MASTER BARBERS GIVE THOUSAND HAIR CUTS TO NEEDY

RALEIGH, N. C., —(CNS) The Master Barbers of this city—both colored and white, have joined in a movement to give hair-cuts free to deserving charitable cases. One thousand tickets which are good for one hair-cut each have been placed in the Salvation Army, Associated Charities and with the superintendent of the city schools.

LIEUT. OXLEY TALKS AT WELFARE MEETING

State Director of Relief Work for Negroes Speaks at Meeting at Laurinburg Institute

About seven hundred representative colored people of the county met in the auditorium of the Laurinburg Normal and Industrial Institute Friday afternoon at four o'clock to hear a message from Governor Gardner, brought by Lieutenant Oxley, State Director of Negro Relief, and to discuss plans for relief of distress among members of the race for the coming winter. White people present were Mayor Hollis, who brought a message of support and sympathy from the town government, and Superintendent of Welfare E. F. Murray, who spoke for the county welfare organization. Plans were made and an organization perfected for the collection of a quota of $1200 among Negroes in the county, to supplement the money provided for relief from the county's share of Federal relief funds.

Professor J. D. Wray, acting as master of ceremonies, introduced Mayor Hollis, who said, in a brief talk, that the winter would be an exceptionally hard one and that all those in authority would be called on for hard work, of which he was ready to do his share. Mr. Murray followed with an effective appeal for co-operation, pointing out instances of desperate want that have come to his attention, and saying that what is needed most is the spirit of helping one another, the one thing which can conquer the situation.

Lieutenant Oxley, introduced by Professor McDuffie, told the story of the apportioning of Federal relief for that purpose, and made some proposals which the parties considered, and which some of them said they could take and make the grade; but they had other and more cherished designs themselves that would go awry if they divided their efforts by getting behind the Scotland county movement. So there was nothing to do but to come back home and wait.

That 1897 legislature did not intend to hand out Scotland county, but it all but accomplished that by its ultra partisan course. It so changed things that there were forty-eight Negroes in office in Richmond county, and this still included Scotland territory—no public school in the county but had at least 40 per cent of its board Negroes. There were Negro magistrates, some of whom could not write their names, one of whom, W. P. Evans of Laurinburg was of most unsavory reputation, and his conduct of the office even worse than his reputation had been. He was for some time the only magistrate in the township comprising the town of Laurinburg and having some six or seven thousand population at that time.

Aycock and Craig at Laurinburg.

This elevation of untrained and unprincipled Negroes to office and putting ignorant negroes on school

NEGRO WOMEN DOING SPLENDID RELIEF WORK

Since Group Was Organized In October It Has Made and Distributed 1,490 Garments.

FINE SPIRIT EXHIBITED

An outstanding piece of relief work is being done by a group of women representing the best negro homes in the city, it is learned through the Family Service agency, which supplies the group materials with which to work. Moreover, the women are willing to let their achievement speak for itself and will not permit their names to be mentioned in connection with it.

There are six captains working under a general chairman, and each captain has a group of women working with her, visiting homes in which need exists, finding out the need, and doing what can be done to relieve the situation. Since they became organized in October the women have made and distributed 1,490 garments and have made 400 visits.

Work of the Jonesboro school Parent-Teacher association has been outstanding, it is said, although the home economics departments of Bennett and A. and T. colleges, social clubs, night school classes and individuals in neighborhood groups have joined heartily in the plan to help the unfortunate among their race.

Miss Ethel Speas, secretary of the Family Service agency, says that the women cannot be too highly commended for the splendid work they have done and the fine spirit of the organization they have effected. Friday afternoon Miss Nancy Austin, supervisor of federal aid in seven counties, including Guilford, talked to the group on relief and community planning.

THE COLORED CIVIC LEAGUE, INCORPORATED

Established in February, 1915, with Object of Providing Training for Colored Boys and Girls.

Some of the aims of the Colored Civic League, organized and conducted under the supervision of Rev. L. L. King, are as follows:

1. To reform the community in a way that colored boys and girls will stay at home and uplift their fellows, beautify their homes, encourage the education of the young and the dignity in labor, to teach the young people to have what they make, to be polite and self-reliant, and to become Christians and Sunday school workers.

2. To improve the sanitary condition of the community, to promote health, temperance, thrift and industry.

The organization was incorporated under the laws of North Carolina July 15, 1918, for a period of 99 years.

Management—The organization is controlled by a board of trustees and the work is supervised by its president under the direction of the board. The organization occupies 6 small buildings in which various activities are carried on.

Departments.

Hallowell-Welling Kindergarten: Children are admitted to this department whose ages are from 3 to 6 years. The Kindergarten has been standardized according to the requirements as outlined by the National Kindergarten Association of New York City, in that, all of our teachers have had the required amount of literary training. The enrollment of our Kindergarten since its establishment five years ago is as follows:

Scholastic term 1927-1928—15 pupils; 1928-1929, 40 pupils; 1929-1930, 65 pupils; 1930-1931, 120 pupils.

Present enrollment 101.

We have enrolled this year in our sewing department 25 girls who are taught plain sewing. The officials of the organization are of the opinion that if each girl will learn how to make her own clothes and the clothes of her immediate family, she will have accomplished much.

We maintain the only public library in this section of North Carolina. We have upward of 3,000 volumes. The library is open six days during the week for the benefit of current readers and those who wish to do research work.

Courses are offered in printing, typewriting, music, academic Bible training. A welfare department is also maintained which gives much relief to the poor and needy in the way of clothes, shoes and food supplies.

Bus service is furnished covering a route of 22 miles twice each day.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

DEC 26 1932

NO FIREWOOD!

Laurinburg Exchange.

The case of a Scotland county Negro tenant farmer who appealed to the welfare department this week because "he was sick and had no wood," illustrates quite clearly what is the matter with a good many people in this country, and why welfare agencies are burdened with calls that they cannot answer. From this Negro's landlord comes the positive statement that he tried to induce him to cut firewood last summer after crops had been "laid by," and lay it by against the winter's cold, but not a stick did he cut. The landlord even says there are oak trees growing in the tenant's yard which he could cut for firewood in a pinch. People who are not forehanded and foresighted and who refuse to make any preparation for the cold of Winter or the rainy day that is sure to come, will always be a burden to themselves and to society. And the question arises, How much should the government or society at large do for such people? There is no providence that can save a man who will do nothing for himself.

Carthage N. C. News
Thursday, December 8, 1932

COLORED PEOPLE PRESENT WORST RELIEF PROBLEM

Ratio is Eight To One White Persons, Report of Organization Shows

OVER 1,000 SECURING AID

To the end that no family in Moore county be in actual need of the necessities of life without the case being investigated and progressive steps taken to relieve the situation, and with the aim in view that no person in real distress and anxious to work shall lack opportunity to secure relief thru labor, an emergency relief organization has been set up capable of handling Moore county relief for the winter. In the interests of the people of the county the obtaining of relief thru proper channels shall eliminate any pauperizing of the people whatsoever. The needy are being taken care of whenever practicable thru work, payment for labor being made in food, clothing, medicine and the actual necessities of life. In families where there is no one able to work, direct relief is given and plan made thru local committees to alleviate the stuation. In some cases in which a family is in dire need it is necessary to first render assistance and then provide work. In order to touch all the needy families, the county has been divided into districts with a local relief organization at the head of each district.

The machinery for carrying on relief work consists of a head office at Carthage and seventeen districts scattered throughout the county. At the head is H. Lee Thomas, superintendent of public instruction, and director of relief. The swift success with which the county has been whipped into shape to meet the emergency relief needs for the winter is due in no small measure to the organizing abilities of Mr. Thomas. The assistant director of relief for the county is William V. Carter, Jr., of Aberdeen, who serves as office force and case worker.

One hundred and fifty-four citizens of Moore county are giving their time in the interests of the needy. This fine display of public spirit evidenced by the willingness of our citizens to help with relief work is a boon to the county's pride. Full cooperation at any and all times with the citizens who are serving on local committees throughout the seventeen districts will greatly facilitate the handling of local relief problems and enhance the chances of successfully coping with the coming winter. The 154 workers make up the actual number of persons on the various committees.

Hundreds Are Aiding

The number of individuals who are giving of their time and money through private contributions are countless. Many have given who prefer that no mention be made of the giving. It is evident that the county's forces of citizens must needs bend its every effort if we are to meet the demands of winter. You are urged to aid your local relief committee in ev-

...re county wel-
Page, Aber-

Ohio

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1932

"COP" IS O... SOCIAL WORKER

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—(ANP).—Patrolman L. M. Shaw, who has been connected with the Columbus police department for thirteen years, has, for the last six years been the director of social work and head of the Friendly Service Bureau through which the crime rate of the Negro of Columbus has been lowered and the arrests recorded have been cut 48.6 per cent since 1925.

National recognition as a social worker has come to him and to the department as the first police department in the country to approach the problem of crime from the social point of view.

Mr. Shaw will be the principal speaker at the conference of the National Big Brother and Big Sister Federation in Philadelphia on May 20. He is also president of the Ohio State Conference of Social Work Among Negroes.

COLUMBUS, O.
OHIO STATE JOURNAL

APR 1 2 1932

Negro ... elief in Ohio.

Editor:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has just held a meeting here in which the president, Mr. C. E. Dickinson demanded "adequate unemployment relief for the Ohio Negro and his family."

Columbus and perhaps Ohio has 10 per cent Negro population and in this city 60 per cent of the charity cases are Negroes, as advised by the Salvation Army. This situation shows clearly that the Negro suffers more than his share in this city and perhaps in this state.

Mr. Dickinson will theorize with you as long as you will listen to him but he has never had any actual experience with Negroes in general and I am sure does not understand them. This attitude does not do the Negro any good. The Negro wants the opportunity to work and earn a living and he is dependent upon the white man to give him this work. Mr. Dickinson does not want to make any distinction between the white and the black man. This attitude is extremely harmful to the Negro. The southern people, who understand the Negro, have certain work for them to do and they are able to earn a living. I do not believe you will find the situation existing anywhere in the south as complained of here.

There is not and never has been any immigration to the south and the Negro there does not worry about losing his opportunities to the foreigners.

Mr. Dickinson and his associates also take an active hand in the case at Scottsboro, Ala. The writer doubts if there is an honest Negro in the state of Alabama that is not willing to see this sentence imposed. The Negro in the south wants, as much as anyone else, to see the Negro punished who will bring disgrace to his race and they will give every assistance in the extreme punishment of such cases.

There is no doubt but what conditions would be materially improved if such people would quit playing politics with the Negro and give him certain kind of work to do, such as servants, truck drivers laborers and farm hands, and refuse this work to the white man.

There are and has always been affectionate ties between the southern Negro and the southern white man. This situation does not exist in the north, which is very much to the Negro's disadvantage.

Columbus. T. T. McGUIRE.

COLUMBUS, O.
DISPATCH

OCT 16 1932

Survey Made Of Jobless in Ohio

By Florence Oakfield

Dean S. Yarborough of Warren was elected president at a recent meeting of the Ohio conference on Social Work Among Negroes, held in connection with the yearly meeting of the Ohio Welfare conference.

Others elected were: Miss Viola Lewis, Dayton, vice president; Mrs. Mary F. Hogan, Akron, secretary; Mrs. Dora Rice, Dayton assistant secretary and N. B Allen, Columbus, treasurer.

Survey Is Made

After taking part in a survey of six Ohio cities with a total population of 123,200 Negroes, delegates took part in a discussion lead by Yarborough, who was elected to succeed L. M. Shaw director of the Columbus Friendly Service bureau, as president. The subject of the discussion was "Unemployment and the Negro What Has Been Done About It What Must Be Done."

Among other things revealed by the discussion were the following facts: During the past year, Dayton, Cincinnati and Columbus three of the cities surveyed, have experienced an increase in Negro population. In each of the six cities the percentage of Negro unemployment are unusually high with Columbus in the lead. The number of Negro families receiving charitable aid in these cities is as follows: Columbus, 6000; Cincinnati, 5000; Akron 39 per cent of the Negro family population, and Warren 550

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1932.

Oklahoma.

TULSA, OKLA.
WORLD
SEP 15 1932

Faith, Hope and 'Politics'

Negro 'Ward Heelers' Take Advantage of Charity Situation; Firemen Not Blamed

IF HUNDREDS of Negro families in Tulsa are hungry today—and a storm of protest sweeping the Greenwood district last night indicated they will be—they can blame it on petty politics.

For charity in the Negro section, apparently, stooped to the level of political trickery yesterday.

As a result, scores of the district's dusky residents reported they were turned away from the city commissary, financed by funds generously contributed by city employes, empty-handed. Most of them had no food in their homes last night and no means in sight of obtaining it today.

THE commissary opened as usual in the Greenwood avenue police substation yesterday. Even before the doors swung back a long line of Negroes, poorly-clad, hungry but jubilant at the thought of the food awaiting them, gathered before the building for their weekly rations.

The first of the line had trickled into the building when a husky Negro—said to have been a former city policeman—announced in a determined voice:

"All you people that signed those recall petitions against Mr. Newblock don't get no food today."

OTHER Negroes, it was reported last night, canvassed the applicants as they reached the door of the building, interrogating them on the recall petitions.

In several cases men and women who admitted signing the recall petitions circulated against Mayor Newblock by Police Commissioner A. P. Bowles were told that if they signed a second petition, withdrawing their name from the first, they would receive groceries.

Incidentally, city fire department employes who distributed the food inside the building knew nothing of the political activity outside. Even the protesting Negroes last night placed no blame against the firemen who have volunteered off-duty hours for the commissary work.

"THE food distribution is absolutely in the hands of the firemen," insisted Capt. Raymond Granger, chairman of the commissary committee, last night, "and we are taking no part either way in the petitions in circulation.

"I heard reports last week that the Negroes were told if they didn't sign the recall petitions they'd get no food. We tried to straighten that out but decided the best thing we could do would be to keep our hands off altogether.

"There were some Negroes turned away without food yesterday—1,275 families applied for it during the week and investigation on the part of firemen and checking with Community Fund records showed only 387 of them were actually needy cases. Every one of those 387 received food."

But there was apparently no denial that a handful of Negro "ward heelers" of the district took advantage of the commissary to fill the antirecall petitions circulated in Mayor Newblock's defense. In fact one of them boasted of his work last night.

"I GOT about 60 names on my petition up there," he declared.

"Well, lots of those folks went home without anything to eat didn't they?" he was asked.

"Yessuh," he answered. "They sure did. They learned their lesson—they'll sign that petition before they come back next week."

Funds donated by city employes on a salary-percentage basis have operated the commissaries, scattered over the city in six districts for the last three weeks. Yesterday Mayor Newblock issued an appeal for additional donations from Tulsa business firms to carry on the work.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1932

TRADITIONS MAY AID, SAYS WHITE U. OF PITT PROF.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Voted as one of the finest and best attended of the fourteen efforts of its kind in many years, the annual meeting of the Urban League of Pittsburgh attracted over three hundred people of both races.

Dr. M. G. Elmer of the University of Pittsburgh, was presented as guest speaker, and discussed the means through which traditions are established in connection with any racial or national groups, and the real merit of such traditions, as well as their effect upon the social life of a people. That the colored man, as the minority group, is forced to study longer, work harder, produce more and suffer more keenly in his effort to repudiate the traditions which bind him, and to attain a sound economic footing, was the belief of Dr. Elmer, who added, "It is not fair; it is not just; it is not right; but it is the true state of affairs which must be faced frankly and courageously."

The rendition of the "Clown Song" from "Pagliacci," and the beautiful "Carissima," by John Blakey, local tenor, was well received by an appreciative audience. Miss Edith McColes provided excellent accompaniment.

Moss Reports

The report of the executive, R. Maurice Moss, formerly of the Baltimore branch, was presented in brief form and supplemented by the showing of motion pictures of the several departments of league activities. These pictures, taken in the great majority of instances from actual, scheduled activities of members of the staff, provided a novel and entertaining method of presenting an annual report.

Edwin C. Mar., treasurer of the organization, presented a brief but illuminating report of his office, which was followed by reports of the nominating committee. Those elected to membership on the Advisory Council, were: Walter S. Buchanan, Dr. Wm R. Farmer, Mrs. Isabelle Darraugh, Wm. S. Fitts, Miss Oliver Gordon, George L. Hailman, T. B. Hamilton, Mrs. David A. James, Mrs. Julia B. Jones, Mrs. Mart Jones, Dr. D. G. King, Mrs. Wm. Lampkin, Mrs. M. C. McCown, Mrs. P. L. McCray, Miss Clara J. McDonnell, Harlem D. Ober, Sidney A. Teller, R. L. Vann, Mrs. C. Lawrence Woods, Jr., Frederick Holmes, Mrs. John M. Phillips, Mrs. Charles Cooper and Miss Jane Waters.

Vacancies in the executive board were filled by the election of Mrs. C. Lawrence Woods, Jr., Mr. George L. Hailman of the Newsboys' Home; Mrs. John M. Phillips of Brashear Settlement and a member of the Pittsburgh Board of Education, and Mrs. Charles Cooper, director of Kingsley House.

Have Art Exhibit

An unusual amount of interest was shown in the varied and beautifully arranged exhibits which ranged from seemingly flawless sketches and oil paintings from six different contributors, to delicate needlework, displayed by many Pittsburgh housewives. Rugs, spreads and quilts of lace and patchwork, artificial flowers, pillows, woodwork, both modern and antique, and a display of the products of a local manufacturer of gas logs, one among the objects which drew comments.

SOCIAL WORKERS OF CHURCH WILL MEET MAY 13

Church at Work Vol. 12, No. 2
March - April - 1932 Harrisburg Diocese

To Study Improved Technique of Social Service—Episcopal Group Will Have Own Program, and Also Attend Sessions of National Conference of Social Work

For the first time in a quarter century the National Conference of Social Work goes to Philadelphia this May. The Episcopal Social Work Conference goes with it. When the latter assembles at Hotel Pennsylvania from May 13 to 17, it will be the twelfth annual gathering in the interest of the Church's social work.

Hotel Pennsylvania has been chosen as the meeting place because it is the largest hotel within easy walking distance of the Auditorium, in which the National Conference will assemble its 5,000 delegates.

The Episcopal Social Work Conference will open on the afternoon of Friday, May 13, at 3 o'clock, when Miss Annie Ramsey Swan, social service chairman of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, will speak on "Co-operation of the Woman's Auxiliary in a Diocesan Social Service Program." This paper by Miss Swan, who is a well-known social worker in Pittsburgh, will be discussed by Mrs. J. Willis Martin, social service chairman of the Woman's Auxiliary, Diocese of Pennsylvania.

This will be followed by an address by Mrs. William M. Sharp, teacher of social case work at the Church Training School, Philadelphia, on "Can the Parish Visitor Utilize the Social Case Work Approach?" The discussant is to be the Rev. Donald Wonders, chairman, Department of Social Service. Diocese of Ohio.

That evening a service of preparation for the Corporate Communion will be held in St. James' Church.

Tour of Diocese

Saturday morning, May 14, at 8, will come the Corporate Communion at St. James' Church with the Bishop of Pennsylvania as celebrant, followed by breakfast in St. James' parish house. During the remainder of the morning and afternoon the delegates will be guests of the Department of Christian Social Service and Institutions of the Diocese of Pennsylvania on a tour of certain outstanding pieces of social work being done by the Church in and around Philadelphia. Luncheon will be served at the Church Farm School, and tea at St. Martha's House. This tour is designed to present illustrations of the social work being done by the Church in that diocese.

Presiding at the annual dinner, to be held that evening, will be the Rt. Rev. Charles K. Gilbert, D.D., Suffragan Bishop of New York. The Rev. C. Rankin Barnes, executive secretary of the Department of Christian Social Service of the National Council, the Rev. Floyd Van Keuren, D.D., executive secretary of the Social Service Commission of the Diocese of New York, and the Rev. Almon R. Pepper, executive secretary of the Social Service Department of the Diocese of Ohio, will outline respectively the development of social service programs for the national Church, the diocese, and the parish.

In Parishes

On Sunday, May 15, various clergy among the delegates are to preach in the parishes of Philadelphia and vicinity on the theme "The Church and Social Service." This subject will fit in perfectly with the Whitsunday observance. The National Conference will open its sessions that evening.

Monday, the 16th, will be the occasion of a joint luncheon with the Girls' Friendly Society, with Miss Margaret C. Maule, social service chairman of the G. F. S., presiding. Miss Maule is also secretary of the Social Service Exchange of Philadelphia. The speaker will be Miss Mary Van Kleek, director of the Department of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation, on "The Girl in a Machine Age."

The afternoon meeting is to be devoted to the question of family relations. One of the Church's experts in this field, the Ven. Joseph T. Ware, executive secretary for social service, Diocese of Southern Ohio, will explain "How Can the Family Relations Institute Prepare Clergy for Dealing with Family Problems?" The discussant is to be Miss Mary S. Brisley, executive secretary of the National Council, Church Mission of Help.

City Missions

The evening of the 16th will be marked by an informal dinner featuring the work of city missions, the Church's ministry to the inmates of public institutions. William H. Jeffreys, M.D., superintendent, Philadelphia City Mission, will present "A Fresh Evaluation of Chaplaincies in Public Institutions." His paper will be discussed by the Rev. Walter K. Morley, Jr., director of the Episcopal Social Service Mission of Milwaukee County.

Tuesday, May 17, the conference is to enjoy a joint luncheon with the Church Mission of Help, with Mrs. John M. Glenn, president of its National Council, presiding. Miss Bertha Reynolds, associate director of Smith College School of Social Work, is to speak on "The Church and Individual Security."

This meeting will be followed by a joint session with the Church Conference of Social Work (organized by the Federal Council of Churches) with the Episcopal Conference providing the program on the subject, "The Church and Industry." Speakers are to be Sumner H. Slichter, Ph.D., professor of business economics, Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University, and Spencer Miller, Jr., consultant on industrial relations to the Church's Department of Christian Social Service.

On Monday and Tuesday afternoons, May 16 and 17, the faculty and student body of the Church Training School will keep open house between the afternoon session and the dinner hour. The school is headed by Miss Ethel M. Springer, an experienced social worker, as dean.

A special conference of city mission executives will be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania on the afternoon and evening of May 12 and the morning of May 13. This gathering of city mission executives to discuss their mutual and differing problems is not strictly speaking a part of the conference, but an informal assembly of leaders in this field at the call of the Joint Commission on City Mission Work of the General Convention. It illustrates, however, the way in which the Episcopal Social Work Conference has in its dozen years of life increasingly become "a travelling rallying point" for the social service interests of the Church.

There is no registration fee for the conference, and all Churchmen interested in the Church's social task are urged to attend. Details concerning hotel reservations, hours of meetings and the like, may be found in the program, which will be mailed on application to the Department of Christian Social Service, The Church Missions House, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Accept reductions. Japanese workers hard hit. Will do our best.
JOHN McKIM,
Bishop of North Tokyo.

AMONG THOSE TO APPEAR ON SOCIAL WORK PROGRAM
Bishop Gilbert in center. Top, Mrs. John M. Glenn, Miss Mary Van Kleeck. Bottom, the Rev. C. Rankin Barnes, the Rev. Floyd Van Keuren, D.D.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PUBLIC LEDGER

NOV 27 1932

NEGROES HERE AID UNITED CAMPAIGN

Churches Conduct Welfare Rallies to Present Appeals to Their Membership

BANKER IS THEIR LEADER

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

With the political quarrels all settled, Philadelphia's Negro population has turned its attention toward the successful culmination of the United Campaign for $6,000,000.

Last year more than $50,000 was contributed by Negroes directly through the established Negro channels, aside from that contributed through the many organizations for which Negroes work and for which no separate reports were made.

This year's work, so far as the group is concerned, has been carefully planned to include every possible organization in the city through a Negro committee which functions virtually as a unit. This committee, which has listed some of the city's most representative Negro citizens has in turn created an extensive program intended to reach every potential Negro contributor.

Banker Heads Committee

The committee is headed by Major R. R. Wright, president of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company, and has its headquarters in the Lombard street building of the Armstrong Association, perhaps the most outstanding of the fourteen organizations given to Negro welfare which will receive apportionments of the funds derived from the campaign.

So far the major portion of the campaign activities has centered around churches, where addresses are being made by volunteers to acquaint the people with the urgent need of the Welfare Federation and its Negro member agencies before door-to-door soliciting begins.

In making these appeals the Negro committee has little to do except point to the work done by even any one of the member agencies during last winter, when relief for unemployed Negroes and the sanitary care of their underprivileged children became more an individual duty of social workers than a matter of welfare.

Employment Service Functions

Over a period beginning September 1, 1931, and ending in August, 1932, the department of industry of the Armstrong Association alone handled nearly 6000 applications for employment, while its neighborhood department, which supervises recreation and types of instruction for underprivileged Negro children, had a total attendance of more than 14,000 over the same period.

The work of the Armstrong Association, however, as far as child welfare is concerned, is only a part of the work. The Lincoln Day Nursery, the Whittier Center, Wissahickon Boys Club, Women's Day Nursery, St. Nicholas Day Nursery and Benezet House have all done sterling work in caring for children of the unemployed.

The work of Benezet House has stood out over a period of years, for situated at 9th and Locust streets, in the heart of a section that even in normal times is below par, it has provided not only recreation but clothes and food for children from kindergarten to basketball age.

Nursery School Conducted

Its nursery school and the departments which have to do with the younger children are all under the supervision of trained experts, and its head worker, Elvira Beckett, has spent nearly twenty years doing social work in that section.

The four Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, located in Germantown and South Philadelphia, the Association for the Protection of Colored Women and the House of the Holy Child are all included in the yearly budget of $150,000 allotted by the Welfare Federation, which, with the Federation of Jewish Charities, is conducting the campaign.

The workers of all of these organizations did more during last winter than put in the required hours at their tasks. Many evenings found them seeking out the worthy poor who did not know how to gain aid from the Lloyd Committee, explaining the routine to them, and in many cases giving of their personal funds to tide the unfortunates over until the necessary contacts could be made.

Standing on the records made by these organizations of the Welfare Federation, Major Wright said that he expects Negro contributions to exceed last year's figures. The banker praised the committee which he heads for the work being done and referred to the entire United Campaign personnel as "a fine group of people."

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1932

CHARLESTON, S. C
NEWS
MAY 19 1932

Negroes in Want

From Pineville, S. C., The News and Courier has received a letter from a responsible person saying that "There have been two deaths among the negroes in Pineville recently due to starvation. There are hundreds of negroes in this community who are literally starving to death. Several old negro women had to be taken out of the field yesterday because they were too weak to work. We carried them to their homes and fed them. It is impossible for the five white families in this community to feed the hundreds of starving negroes. Conditions are such that not enough farming is being done to furnish labor to those who will or are anxious to work. The Red Cross at Monck's Corner has promised us flour for a few of the very neediest. The flour has not come and in the meantime the negroes must die. This flour will not begin to feed all who are hungry. There are some in the Red Cross who think it impossible for so many negroes to be starving. To me it seems they are just as worthy as the whites. They are more helpless and dependent."

Thus is described a condition, in one locality, that was predicted by The News and Courier a year ago. It may be remembered that Prof. Kelly Miller, of Washington, a prominent and able negro educator and writer, a native of South Carolina, wrote a letter to the New York Times full of foreboding about his race in the South, of the trouble that would ensue to the negroes from depression in the cotton planting industry. The situation in Pineville seems to be acute. That neighborhood should be rendered assistance promptly.

It is out of the question for the white people of the South to feed all the negroes who are in want. How can they take care of themselves?

The most and the best that can be done for the negroes is to give them advice and direction. Kelly Miller pointed out that scarcely one Southern negro cabin in a hundred that one passes in a day's travel has a garden.

Surely land is plentiful.

"They are more helpless and dependent," writes our correspondent of the negroes, and that is true. There is no reason for anyone to starve in such a land as ours.

Money may be necessary to obtain medicine and the attention of doctors, to obtain clothing, the feeble and the sick may die prematurely for the want of those things, but it seems to The News and Courier that the problem of helping negroes to avoid starvation is one of showing them how to dig food out of the ground.

There were periods of desperate poverty in the South before 1865, money was scarcer than it is now, but negroes did not starve. They were too valuable for their masters to permit that. However they are free now and the obligation of the white people to them is lessened it has not been removed.

The white people everywhere should give the negroes leading. They are doing that in Pineville, but it is a neighborhood of only five white families.

Help cannot be looked for from the North. The problem of the negroes is more painful in Chicago and New York than it is here. Of 50,000 negro workers in New York city 20,000 were reported by a New York newspaper as out of employment a few days ago.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1932

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

FEB 6 1932

Without Money

THE Good Samaritan Inn, where between 200 and 300 down-and-outers sleep every night, is living up to its name. A certain lawyer stood up and heckled Jesus, and asked Him how he could attain eternal life. Jesus told him that he should love God, and he should love his neighbor, and the lawyer, seeking to justify himself, asked: "And who is my neighbor?"

Jesus related, then, the parable of the Good Samaritan, who rescued the man who had been left, half-dead, by the roadside, and whom others had passed by on the other side.

The Good Samaritan Inn, on the corner of Tenth and Lindsay Streets, is an interesting social experiment. It is being operated without money. We think, nowadays, that it takes money to make the wheels go around. But it takes no money whatever to run this so-called "flop-house." There was one cash contribution at the start, but, since then, the place has had no money, and has needed none. It is pleasant to think of anything being free from the worry of money, and we caused a study to be made of Good Samaritan Inn.

Judge Fleming, who is proprietor of the Inn, stresses, however, that the situation facing the relief forces here will reach a crisis within the next thirty days. While the Good Samaritan Inn runs without money, due to generosity of merchants, the Community Chest, the city food stations and other agencies need help from all the citizens. Colonel Kimball has reported that many are delinquent in their Community Chest pledges. These should not lag; every payment overdue may mean hunger to a child or a mother.

But, to get back to the Good Samaritan Inn:

In the first place, it is almost spotlessly clean. An army officer from the Post said that it was cleaner than an army barracks—and there can be no higher praise from an army officer. We find, too, that the men who come to the Inn to sleep for the night are strangely unlike one's idea of tramps and down-and-outers. Two-thirds of them are white men—the Negro has left the road, which is too hard for him—and most of the men are cleanly dressed.

The Good Samaritan Inn, unlike many bread lines and other places which depend upon money, feeds these men until they are full. They may have as many helpings as they ask for—rice and gravy, or Irish stew or vegetables. If a man is very ill when he comes there, he is given medical attention.

It isn't at all like one's general idea of a flophouse, which a poet has described in his lines about Fultah Fisher's boarding house—

Where sailor men reside,
And there were men of all the ports,
From Mississip to Clyde,
And regally they spat and smoked,
And fearsomely they lied.

On the contrary, the Good Samaritan Inn is like an army barracks, and, in this case, the war is being fought against want and desperation and despair. Here, 24,000 meals have been fed, entirely free, in the past two months. Here, the freight trains disgorge their little army of defeated men, who are warmed and fed and cheered. Here, false pride and posing are out of place, and hardened men of the road tell well-dressed, white-faced and worried white-collar men: "You take my cot; you need it. I can sleep on the floor." That, we happen to know, frequently happens at Good Samaritan Inn. Here, fear is momentarily banished.

All this is being accomplished without money. Merchants, grocerymen, butchers, individuals, give Judge Martin Fleming everything he needs to operate Good Samaritan Inn, and among the needs is not what we call legal tender. The coin of great price is goodness of heart. Food, soap, cots, radio, plumbing fixtures are contributed abundantly. There is an expert crew of ten men—the hotel staff—and these donate their services. One old man drifted in, not long ago, and is now on the staff, helping manage things. His name is Hoover, and he is a Quaker, from up in Ohio.

All who have read this article have, doubtless, expected to find the "touch"—the appeal for help—at the end. But there is none. We said that Good Samaritan Inn is an interesting social experiment. If these 250 men were turned loose on Chattanooga, on a cold night, hungry, desperate, heartsick, they might be driven to theft. But our records of petty thievery and burglary this Winter are lower than even in prosperous years.

Judge Fleming, the merchants, the down-and-outers are having a great time with Good Samaritan Inn. They also serve, however, who only stand and wait, and who contribute their money to the Community Chest and the other social agencies. They can make the other relief agencies as inspiring, and as encouraging, as is the Good Samaritan Inn.

The memory of this clean sleeping place, with its good food, its fine spirit, must remain with these men long after they are on their way. The Good Samaritan Inn does not count its pennies, because it hasn't any pennies to count. It is an interesting social experiment, because it proves, after we might have begun to doubt it, that, possibly, man could get along in the world if there were no money at all.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

MAY 18 1932

Need Food for the Poor.

Editor The News:

Wl. can't the City Health department do something about the countless poor—Negroes mainly—who are living n food they collect out of garbage cans throughout the city? There is no surer way of spreading disease and the health of the entire populace is at stake. There are places provided to eat for those unable to buy food. These people can surely be taken care of in a more sanitary way. A READER.

Chattanooga, May 16

ONE HUNDRED GIRLS WITH MANY CITIZENS

Exercises to be Held Under Most Favorable Conditions

Globe
Nashville Tenn.

Bethlehem Center authorities, workers, sympathizers and contributors will dedicate their camp grounds and swimming pool located about twenty miles from Nashville up at Cheatham County, at four o'clock Saturday afternoon. The amount invested was in the neighborhood of $3,000.00, two-thirds of which was given by white citizens and one-third contributed by colored people. 5/29/32.

There will be a motorcade starting from the Bethlehem Center, Cor. Cedar Street and 15th Avenue, No., about 2:30 or 3:00 P. M. Saturday. One hundred children will make the trip, and many more will be at the camp. Men and women representing the various professions and business have been asked to serve on program and to be present for the occasion. The party will go out Hydes-ferry Pike about 16.6 miles, then turn to the right and penetrate Cheatham County to the location of the summer camp site and the newly-erected pool.

Miss Louise Young, chairman of the Board of Scarritt College, has been selected to act as mistress of ceremonies. She has been one of the greatest supporters of the camp and pool idea, while Miss M. A. Young, who is at the head of Bethlehem Center and has devoted quite a few years in the development of this phase of recreation work here in the city under the auspices of the Board will accompany the party.

A number of leading citizens have offered their cars to transport the party, the children and the visitors out to the location. Miss M. A. Young stated this week that in all probability they will not return to the city before 7:00 or 7:30 Saturday evening.

TENNESSEE'S STATE NEGRO WELFARE WORK

Prof. Jas. H. Robinson, Head of Welfare Division Sets Forth Aims

Globe
Nashville, Tenn.

The Tennessee State Negro Welfare Work began in September, 1929. It is under the State Department of Institutions, Welfare Division.

This work has as its Supervisor, Prof. James H. Robinson, graduate of Fisk and Yale, with offices in the Social Science Building at Fisk University and residence at A. & I. State College.

Specific aims of the work, during its formative period, have been: First, to render practical case and general welfare service at present whenever and wherever possible. Second, by survey and practical demonstration, to point out the specific facilities and service needed in the development of the work in various parts of the State. Third, to assist in getting the necessary financial backing whether from private philanthropies, local community funds or the public funds of State, city, and county, to bring about the needed improvements. Fourth, to render a service of leadership, education and organization in the social welfare activities of the State.

It is intended in general to serve, from the view-point of the State of Tennessee, the special if not peculiar public welfare needs of the Negro population arising largely from the marginal status of the race and its more or less remote relation to the community as a whole. This group in 1930 numbered 477,646 which represents nearly 20% or one-fifth of the total population of Tennessee.

One of the most interesting and far-reaching activities of the Supervisor of Negro Welfare has been the study of State institutions dealing with colored people. Included in the study are:

Eastern State Hospital, Knoxville
Central State Hospital, Nashville
Western State Hospital, Bolivar
School for the Blind, Nashville
School for the Deaf, Knoxville
Brushy Mountain Penitentiary
State Training and Agricultural School, Pikeville
Vocational School for Colored Girls, Nashville
(d) Proposed Orphanages, Chattanooga
(a) Knoxville Colored Orphanage, Knoxville
(b) Chas. Wilson Children's Home, Memphis
(c) Masonic Home near Nashville

State Penitentiary, Nashville
Children's Homes
- Chattanooga

In addition to detailed suggestions concerning each institution, thised with delinquent ones, to have reveals an urgent need for case their records blotted and their personal family investigations in sonalities and characters warped by work and fa

There is no adequate program of into jails to become associated with

adult criminals, an association that frequently carries over beyond the period of incarceration. In certain instances where children are confined to institutions, the opportunities for education and training are quite inadequate.

From time to time phases of the State institutions and the Negro Welfare work will appear in this column.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

SEP 18 1932

WORSE THAN A DISGRACE.

Existence of deplorable conditions in certain Negro homes on Tenth Street has been reported as a result of a visit to the homes by J. R. Barnes, owner of the J. R. Barnes Coal Company, and a reporter for The Chattanooga Times. Want, illness, approaching death are there, and the sufferers endure neglect.

As is almost always the case, revelation of these conditions was followed by controversy as to responsibility. This sort of thing does not help the situation or any of those concerned. What is needed in such instances is the help of human hands—the benefit of knowledge and means—as speedily as possible.

And may it not be said that conditions such as those reported to have been found in these Tenth Street homes are worse than a disgrace to a city which not only calls itself civilized, but also boasts of its wealth, its culture and its churches?

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1932

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

FEB 14 1932

For Jewry's Own

The Jews of Dallas are asked to give $35,000, the sum to be divided proportionately between three funds. The first of these deals with the relief of European Jews, the second forms the basis of the American Palestine campaign for Jewry in the Holy Land, while the third widens the scope of B'nai B'rith activities.

The Jews of Dallas have given to the Community Chest and are to be found giving largely of their time and money privately to the relief of the people of Dallas and of Texas besides. They ask no exemption from the general gathering in of charity money because of their own charities. Nor do they withhold their contribution to Jewish needs because they have already contributed generously elsewhere.

Gentile Dallas ought not to withhold its admiration and good will from these friends of human necessity. It makes no difference where you find a dollar doing the work of a warm and generous heart, whether it be treating tubercular children in European ghettos or building schoolhouses for negroes in Mississippi, whether it goes to hurricane sufferers in Florida or crippled youngsters in Texas, whether it is repeopling the stony fields of Palestine or bouncing on the drum of a Salvation Army corps on the streets of Dallas—it is pretty apt to be a Jewish dollar. And if a Gentile dollar or so gets into this combined Jewish campaign, which begins Feb. 15, it will go only to good causes.

BONHAM, TEX.
DAILY FAVORITE

FEB 16 1932

LOVE THAT NEVER FAILS

A letter came to the editor of the Favorite yesterday contained a check for five dollars. The letter came all the way from Florida, and was from a Jewess who lived in Bonham for many years, but who also left here long years ago. The letter requested that the five dollars be given to the Negro families who recently lost their household effects in a fire.

Many people will perhaps wonder why the old woman in Florida, who has not been in Bonham for twenty years or more, should take any thought for two Negro families in Bonham, and at that families that she never knew. These are days when money is scarce and want is general. Most of us would think five dollars a pretty generous offering for almost any cause, but here is a woman giving that much to relieve the need of lowly people far away from her, whom she never saw.

Every year for many years this same woman has sent checks regularly to Bonham to relieve distress or to further some good cause. White and black have alike been remembered. Race nor color nor condition has mattered. The only thing considered was their need. If need existed she has been ready to do her part toward relieving it.

Many will wonder, perhaps, that she does these things. Sometimes her letters explain why she does them. It was to Bonham that she came a young woman with her husband; it was in Bonham that her children were born; it was in Bonham that she formed warmest friendships; it was in Bonham that her husband made his modest fortune. These made Bonham a place so dear to her that time nor absence will ever make her forget. Her love for her old home is a love that never fails.

It may be said, however, that her love for her old home does not call for all her care. She gives of her store to those around her. Would that we all had the spirit of Isabella Rosenbaum of Orlando, Fla. The 29th of this month she will have reached her seventy-sixth year, though she will be celebrating only the nineteenth recurrence of her birthday.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1932

RICHMOND'S FORWARD MOVE

THE Richmond Council of Social Agencies made a study of housing conditions among colored people and following the publishing of its findings the Chamber of Commerce appointed a special committee to pursue the question further. Announcement that the Chamber has taken steps to obtain $2,000,000 from the Federal government for the improvement of living conditions among Richmond colored people is evidence that the thoughtful white citizens of the state capital are in earnest and that the effort started by the Council of Social Agencies is on the road to fruition, whether or not the money is gotten from the Federal government.

The Richmond plan calls for the construction of a model housing center. The funds asked for would come, if granted, from the emergency relief and construction act fund.

Richmond's Chamber of Commerce is to be congratulated and commended. Housing conditions among colored people in Richmond are no worse than they are in Norfolk, Nashville, Atlanta, Birmingham or any other southern city. They are typical, and if there is any difference it is in Richmond's favor. The colored people of Richmond have a record of progress in social standards that is better than that of many southern cities. Our record in Richmond for self-help, for self improvement and for accomplishment in home-making and living standards despite the usual handicaps is extraordinary.

But in the face of such a record it is true that living conditions for the masses of colored people in Richmond are deplorable when measured by living conditions obtaining among opposite racial groups. What is true of Richmond is true of Norfolk and all other southern cities.

That such conditions obtain in Richmond and throughout the South is due to a political policy and an anti-social attitude upon the part of those who govern and in some instances those who influence, public opinion. The anti-social attitude towards colored people, which controls municipal governmental policy is opposed to providing, out of public funds, sanitary streets or sanitary housing in sections to which we are restricted and is opposed to our buying homes or living in sections of cities that have been provided with sanitary housing conditions.

That is the simple and only answer to the question. Anything that approaches equality for the Negro in the distribution of the benefits of government is regarded in the South as "social equality." As limited as are our economic resources, we could vastly improve our living conditions if we got anything like a fair proportion of public improvements. Anyone travelling through the average southern city by automobile will have this experience: one will travel for several blocks on paved street and then suddenly go down into dirt and mud for two or three blocks; then suddenly come upon paved road again on the same street. The break in the pavement occurs in blocks where colored people live.

It is gratifying that Richmond is leading the way out of this abyss of social repression that engulfs Negro life in the South.

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES-DISPATCH

AUG 2 1932

A Good Work

RICHMOND business men can do nothing better for their City than to carry out, if that be possible, the idea of a model housing center for Negroes. This was one of the most refreshing policies adopted by PRESIDENT SCHWARZSCHILD of the Chamber of Commerce. In MILTON MARCUSE he has a chairman abundantly able to plan the enterprise and carry it through to a successful conclusion.

There is no doubt that the Negro population is in need of better living conditions. For the most part their homes are squalid and ramshackle. They are unhealthy for the mind and body. The highest ideals of citizenship are not fostered [illegible] surroundings. Neatness and [illegible] usually are not found where the [illegible] is so uninviting. There is no better group of Negroes anywhere in the world than those who live in Richmond. Give them half a chance, and they will vindicate to the fullest the trust and confidence reposed in them by their white neighbors.

This is the propitious time to build. Not only would such a program hold a happy prospect for the Negroes themselves, but it would stimulate business appreciably and alleviate to a great extent the unemployment situation.

The Government, in lending this money to a corporation of responsible Richmond men, would be running no risk at all. This would be a self-liquidating project, in which the investment would be guaranteed. It was for the stimulation of just such enterprises that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was brought into being and given wide powers in borrowing and lending.

RICHMOND, VA.
NEWS-LEADER

AUG 9 1932

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE POOR

For sixty years the problem of Negro housing—that is to say, housing for the poorest class of citizens—has been pressing for a solution.

Last year The News Leader undertook an exhaustive survey of the whole problem, while the Chamber of Commerce, on its part, appointed an active and able committee to study and report. Both The News Leader's investigator and the chamber committee came to the same conclusions:

First, Negro housing conditions are deplorable.

Second, those conditions cannot be improved unless wages for the Negroes as a class are bettered.

Yesterday the Chamber of Commerce committee met again to see if anything were offered by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and again the same inevitable answer was forthcoming: The only way short of a municipal subsidy, to give the Negroes better houses, is to give them better wages.

The News Leader's survey showed that the total earnings—man, woman and child—for the average of 393 Negro families was only $12.70 a week, of which $8.77 per month was spent for shelter. On such a narrow margin nothing effective can be done.

Richmond is facing the same problem that confronts every city where slums are found; the dwellers in those localities are not there by choice, but by necessity. Of course, the city can clean and pave the streets in those quarters, and it ought to but the houses finally must be paid for by the occupants, and they are what they are because the occupants cannot pay more. It is once more the old experience of mankind:

"The destruction of the poor is their poverty."

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN-PILOT

NOV 7 1932

The New Community Fund

The campaign goal of $295,328 set by the Community Fund represents less than the minimum amount estimated to be required in order to prevent extreme distress in Norfolk and to maintain character building agencies. The figure has been arrived at after months of extraordinary efforts by men and women familiar with the needs and experienced in meeting them. It does not pretend to take care of the whole load. With a demand for relief far in excess of that of any other year, with increased appeals at the door of every charitable institution, and with thousands of families living only by virtue of charity, the need is far greater than this sum can meet. The rest will have to come from other sources. This sum is what the Community Fund seeks to provide only for that proportion of the whole obligation which it estimates Norfolk as a community can meet.

The total this year is, in round numbers, larger than the sum sought last year, by $10,000. Except for relatively minor details, the difference is to be found in the "emergency fund." Last year the Community Fund added $35,000 to the amounts originally laid out for its member agencies, in order to meet the great increase in cases of sheer distress and actual want. This year it has been forced to raise that "emergency fund" to $50,000. In other respects there are changes both up and down, and agencies are added—the Bureau of Catholic Charities and the Norfolk Community Hospital for Negroes. Both these meet direct needs of an emergency nature, the one applying relief to stark want and the other caring for ill persons who are so destitute that they can not care for themselves. The increases are all products of greater demands and lessened incomes from other resources. So-called normal work, which goes on in good years and bad years, has been sharply held down.

What Norfolk as a community faces, therefore, is a call for relief that is larger only because the necessity is larger. There can be only one answer to that call. Unquestionably the community has less surplus funds to give. Almost without exception men and women who have contributed to this fund before and will contribute this year, have less money of their own to devote for this or any other purpose. Every official of the Community Fund knows that. But every official of the Fund and every other person in Norfolk knows that this is a year of extraordinary need unparalleled in our times and probably without precedent in the whole history of Norfolk save in wars and epidemics. The only possible way in which such an emergency can be

met is by the determined and, if necessary, sacrificial method of meeting it. Norfolk can not estimate now how much of its surplus may be spared. Norfolk must estimate how much of this distress at its very doors it can prevent by giving up something of its own. In plain terms that means self-denial and self-sacrifice—doing without what one would otherwise have in order that men, women and children who have nothing at all may in this way have something. Unless this is done—not by merely a few but by the many—the toll of privation will be a darker tragedy than this community has experienced many a year.

RICHMOND, VA.
NEWS-LEADER

DEC 15 1932

RELIEF WHERE NEED IS GREAT.

Throughout the agitation over relief, the city employment bureau has gone about its difficult work with so much patience, so much fairness and so much regard for the need of the unemployed that it not only has escaped all criticism, but has won the warmest commendation.

The latest example of the manner in which this bureau has administered equal justice to all is afforded by its apportionment of work between the races. According to its figures, about 40 per cent. of the unemployment in Richmond is among Negroes. It has accordingly, as a matter of course, arranged that 40 per cent. of the laborers' jobs on the new bridges shall go to Negroes. This has been arranged unostentatiously and as a matter of simple justice.

It is typical of what has been done daily by Captain T. S. WHARTON, the manager of the bureau. He has had a heartbreaking job; but when the dark days are past and employment approaches normal again we believe he will be one official who will have an absolutely clean sheet.

20 YEARS OF SELF-HELP

IF the Negro Organization Society which is holding its twentieth anniversary meeting in Farmville this week had done nothing more than buy and deed to the state the present site of the Piedmont Sanitarium, thus making possible the institution which fills such a pivotal position in the fight against tuberculosis in Virginia, it could well look back on its past years with pride but the organization has done more. It has contributed over three thousand dollars to the institution and has maintained as many as four free beds there. Out on the highways and byways it has brought to the surface leadership qualities in the rural communities. it has been the moving power which has caused over 100 school districts to build better schools and homes, to own their farms, and to strive for improved health conditions around them.

The money value of the N. O. S. and its various member socities may be estimated, but not so those spiritual values which come with character-building, from a sound mind in a sound body, and from lessons of mutual helpfulness; yet all these factors are interwoven in the program of the organization which was founded by Dr. Robert R. Moton while he was commandant at Hampton Institute. These are the qualities which have made rural communities to regard their problems as "our" problems, which have inspired and challenged them to wring out of school boards and themselves the many benefits which they achieved.

It is fitting, then, that the society should make its 1932 meeting a homecoming event for the founder, and hold it in the county of his birth, and that its leaders and members be congratulated on this twentieth birthday, but it would be fitting, too, if from the Negro Organization Society a new cry be made to the powers that be which will cause them to let down the barriers which now keep Negro physicians out of professional freedom in the very sanitarium which their savings helped to make possible. Other ills and disadvantages there are which must be proclaimed against, but it is so unjust that it is almost funny to read of an organization deeding land to a state for a state social welfare purpose and then to have its own members, if they be physicians, shut out entirely, while white physicians are given every opportunity to serve in all capacities and to gain experience in the treatment of the tubercular. Often the argument is made that the Negro cannot share in benefits because he fails to share in responsibilities, but here is an example of where, despite his taking of responsibility through special donation and taxation, he is denied privileges by a system of justice ha to explain and which keeps him from even se ing his own people.